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M. F. RYAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Back Pay of Congressmen.

Great Drain on the Treasury.

FACTS CONCERNING MILEAGE.

Pomeroy's Trial for Bribery.

Election in New Hampshire To-day.

Arranging the Senate Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1873.

Drain on the Treasury for the "Back Pay."

The vote of the late session of the Forty-second Congress, giving five thousand dollars back pay to members of Congress, proves a serious drain on the national cash box. The Secretary of the Treasury has found extreme embarrassment in providing funds for this sudden demand. Mr. Ordway, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has not yet received the money necessary to pay members. It is now considered almost certain that the Secretary will be obliged to sell gold or draw on the reserve to meet the obligations thus imposed upon him. The currency balance in the Treasury was only three and one-half millions, whilst the immediate demands, including the back pay of members, foot up several millions in excess of that amount.

Concerning Mileage.

It should be stated in regard to the back pay that the mileage paid members for the session must be deducted, they only receiving the balance. The object of the measure was to equalize the pay of members, particularly with reference to those who receive large mileage. This is done away with under the present bill. The following interesting facts from official sources gives the mileage allowed for the last Congress to Senators and Members from the more remote States: From California, $4,029 60; Oregon, $6,492 60; Nevada, $5,513 60; Texas, $3,000; Louisiana, $2,531; Arkansas, 2,400; Minnesota, $2,475 25; Kansas, $2,959 20; Nebraska, $2,147 20; Mississippi, $2,160. The total amount of mileage was $270,000. When it is considered that in all probability most of these persons have passed, it will be seen that mileage is a considerable item. It is apparent that between the Senator from Delaware, receiving about $200, and that from Oregon, $6,492 80, there is a wide disparity. By the proposed plan it is presumed the pay and allowances will be more satisfactorily equalized, and a member of Congress, no matter from what part of the country he hails, as far as actual income is concerned, will have the same pay. This will account for the support which the measure has had from some of the best men in both houses of Congress.

Pomeroy Not Out of the Woods.

Prominent Republican politicians from Kansas say that Pomeroy stands a very good chance of conviction on the bribery and corruption indictment now pending against him.

The New Hampshire Election.

Dispatches received here from New Hampshire indicate a Republican victory for all the State officers with increased majorities to-morrow.

Persistent Office Hunters.

Most of the President's time since the inauguration has been occupied in repelling the persistent attacks of office seekers and in receiving the congratulations of distinguished persons and members of Congress still lingering in the city. To-day the diplomatic representatives of all the nations in relations with the United States called in court dress to extend their compliments on the occasion of the commencement of a new Presidential term.

The Senate Committees.

The refusal of the Democrats to accept the proposition of the Republican Senatorial caucus, according them one person on each of the committees, was considered this afternoon. The Democrats in their caucus determined to ask an allowance of two members on each of the more important committees. This was taken up and very freely ventilated, when it was concluded to accede to the request. A new committee will be ordered by the caucus to rearrange the committees and adapt them to this new concession of the majority party. The Democrats are holding a caucus to-night at the home of Senator Casserly, to designate the members of the committees.

Personal.

R. M. Douglass, whose name was to-day sent to the Senate for United States Marshal of the Eastern district of North Carolina, is the son of Stephen A. Douglass.

Defaulting Collector.

William Miller, Collector of Taxes for the Port of Mobile, it is alleged has been found a defaulter to the amount of thirty thousand dollars. He has been requested to resign. The case will be promptly investigated.

Senator Patterson's Case.

In the Republican caucus this morning the Patterson case was talked over, and it was concluded not to take it up.

The New Administration Opens Under Favorable Auspices—The President's Inaugural—Internal Improvements, Commerce, Manufactures and Labor to be Encouraged—The President's Views on the Subject—Representatives Interested in Their Constituents Wants—The Late Increase of Salaries—The Forty-second Congress Winds Up Its Career by Voting Over a Million and a Half Into the Pockets of Members—List of Important Bills Passed During the Late Session.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1873.

The administration of the affairs of the government for another four years, with the principles set forth by the Republican party as best suited to the spirit of the age and the national destiny, has again fairly commenced. When we say party in this sense we do not mean party. The majority of the people, by their great voice, having most emphatically indorsed the acts of three previous Republican administrations by extending the same principles to a fourth have declared their confidence in that general line of policy in home government and foreign relations which has wielded the affairs of the country in the most trying period of her history and since has characterized its supremacy in a career of unparalleled good to the country at large. At home the people are prosperous. All the material resources of the land have developed to an extent hitherto unknown, or are beginning a career of progress which, with liberal co-operation on the part of the government, will speedily take a prominent rank with the older nations. Abroad our flag is respected as never before in the annals of the republic, and the name of American citizen is a title honorable and respected above any that can be claimed for the people of any other country.

With such an auspicious commencement it should be the pride of every citizen who in the most humble way, whether by the sword or ballot, during the past twelve years, has contributed to make the nation what it is to day, united, powerful and respected, to continue his efforts in the same direction.

In his inaugural the President stated what would constitute the chief points on which would depend the general policy of his second administration. Though all the States had been restored to Federal relations, there was a class of citizens not yet in possession of the civil rights which citizenship should insure. Politically, there was something still to be done. Though in a social point of view the government had no right to interfere. His comprehensive views of American destiny step by step to the bounds of our present territorial limits will take in the whole North American continent as the proper field for the boundless energies of our great people. With modern appliances for the transmission of mail matter, expansion, he says, is not weakness. A nation with no contiguous territory can not govern the colonies dominions, and with outposts as bases of operations in time of war be considers not only a source of strength but increase the burdens of peace.

Appreciating also the great inland trade of the country, he turns with a clear view to the necessities of this important interest. No more fertile cause for the establishment of our ocean commerce on a footing with the first nations of the world than the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market and leave a living remuneration to the producer. To these two most essential interests he adds the wish he could secure a restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of the values of gold, and, if possible, to a par with it: the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically established in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports, the one main method of returning permanently to a specie basis and not overlooking the interest which the hand in hand with capital; he also favors the elevation of labor.

With tangible assistance, as well as nurturing care of our home and foreign commerce, and manufacturing interests, and the establishment of our finances on a strong basis, the Republican party three years ago stronger than when in November last it marched to make good these promises of his inaugural, and than when he entered it.

In conversations with the friends the President has spoken more at length on the subject, has even illustrated the leading features of his inaugural address, and particularly on the second volume. He is the earnest advocate of internal improvements. He is not to say lack of an expression of opinion on his part that the which may come before the late Congress were not acted upon. If the people and their representatives in the legislature and press such things rather than spend their time in Credit Mobilier and other speculations. It is to be hoped the disgraceful proceedings of the third session of the Forty-third Congress will be followed in the new Congress by some legislation that may benefit the country and set in motion the work of development of the immense resources which, for want of cheap transportation to the markets, lie unavailable in the great valleys of the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Missouri.

Although there has been a wonderful political cant on the subject of salaries, there is no question the compensation of the higher officers of the government has long been found insufficient to meet the increased demands upon their means. This, however, can hardly be said of the members of Congress. But admitting the necessity of an increase of fifty per cent. to members of Congress it was certainly an astonishing piece of coolness to make the vote for increased pay include the present Congress. The effect of this was to deliberately vote $1,625,000 out of the Treasury. This was unquestionably a fitting culmination for the Forty-second Congress. The country is to be congratulated upon having got rid of that Congress at so small a figure.

The following is a list of the bills of National import passed during the third session of the Forty-Second Congress:

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to transport in a government vessel, free of duty, a monument, designed by Admiral Porter, to be erected in the grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

An act to authorize the construction of bridges across the Ohio river.

An act for the reduction of officers and expenses of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

An act authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Mobile river and other navigable streams tributary to Mobile bay.

A joint resolution extending the time for the presentation and selection of models for a colossal statue to the late Admiral Farragut.

An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes.

An act to provide for the expenses of the Commission to inquire into the depredations on the frontiers of the State of Texas.

An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1873.

An act to amend the 123d and 163d sections of an act approved June 8, 1872, entitled an act to revise the statute relating to the Postoffice Department.

An act to amend an act entitled an act relating to members of Congress, heads of departments, and other officers of the government, approved June 11, 1864.

An act to prevent certain officers of the United States and Territories from practicing as attorneys or solicitors in the Courts of the United States in certain cases.

An act to incorporate the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

An act to authorize the employment of keepers and crews of surfmen for the life-saving stations on the coast of Cape Cod and Block Island.

An act to amend section twelve of an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of Shipping Commissioner," &c., approved June 7, 1872.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate a national military and naval asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States," approved March 21, 1866, and for other purposes.

An act to appoint the grade of Admiral and Vice Admiral in the navy.

An act regulating the compensation of the members and officers of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States, and limiting the duration of the sessions of said Assemblies.

An act to authorize the Secretary of War to contract for the construction of a snag-boat to ply on the Mississippi, Missouri and Arkansas rivers.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend the fifth section of an act entitled 'An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of agricultural and mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862, so as to extend the time within which the provisions of said act shall be accepted and such colleges established," approved July 23, 1866.

An act to fix the term for holding the annual session of the Supreme Court of the United States.

An act to abolish the franking privilege and to provide for the transmission of official documents and other public matter.

An act to regulate the employment of engineer soldiers on extra duty.

An act for the relief of Captain Brice S. Blair, postmaster at Huntington, Pa.

An act making appropriations to defray the expenses of the American and British Claims Commission, and for other purposes.

An act to authorize the construction of eight steam vessels of war, and for other purposes.

An act making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the investigations in regard to elections in Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay officers, and coinage of the United States.

An act to amend an act, entitled an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy thoughout the United states, approved March 2d, 1867.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to refund the deferential duty on articles imported on ship board in French vessels, destined for the United States on the 8th of November, 1872.

A joint resolution to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exposition, to be held at Vienna in 1873.

An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1874, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the nomination and appointment to the retired list of the navy certain volunteers in the active list of the navy who are disabled in consequence of wounds received during the late war.

An act to remit the excise taxes upon alcohol used by universities and colleges for scientific purposes.

An act making appropriations for the construction, preservation and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense for the year ending June 30, 1873.

An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the government for the year ending June 30, 1874.

An act to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezuela, of April 25, 1866, and the payment of adjudicated claims.

An act to provide for the expenses of the investigation of the recent Senatorial election in Kansas.

An act to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain signed in the city of Washington the 8th day of May, 1871, relating to fisheries.

An act to transfer the control of certain powers and duties in relation to the Territories to the Department of the Interior.

An act relating to the fractional parts of barrels of manufactured tobacco.

An act to provide for the establishment of life saving stations on the coasts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Virginia and North Carolina.

An act to amend an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870, approved March 3, 1869.

An act to prevent cruelty to animals which are in transit by railroad or other means of transportation within the United States.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act to establish a Department of Justice and for other purposes."

An act to enable the Secretary of War to pay the expenses incurred in suppressing the Indian hostilities in the Territory of Montana in 1867.

An act making appropriations for the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis

An act supplemental to an act entitled "an act granting the right of way through the public lands to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, and to aid in the construction of its road, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1871.

An act to provide for the sale of the lands of the United States containing coal.

An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

An act making appropriations for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

An act making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 1874.

An act making appropriations for rivers and harbors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

An act making appropriations for deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes.

K.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1873.

NOMINATIONS SENT IN.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: United States Marshals—George J. Lammon, Nevada; Charles S. Hamilton, Eastern District of Wisconsin; George Smith, Western District of Missouri. United States Attorneys—John H. Standish, Western District of Michigan; Buford Wilson, Southern District of Illinois. Postmasters —William Miller, Petroleum Center, Pa.; Isaac B. Garr, Erie, Pa.; John R. Howe, Oil City, Pa. A. W. Dennison, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas E. Douglass, Mansfield, Ohio; Samuel T. Beerbower, Marion, Ohio.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Collectors of Customs—George Jerome, Detroit, Michigan; Ferdinand D. Winguth, Cuyahoga, O.; C. W. Babcock, Surveyor General of Kansas; Philip A. Emerson, Associate Justice of Utah; Hiram W. Bennett, Associate Justice of Dakota Territory; Joseph H. Cogswell, Postmaster, Titusville, Pa.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS CONGRATULATE THE PRESIDENT.

In accordance with a precedent dating back with the existence of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington called in a body on the President at noon to-day to pay their respects and congratulate him on the beginning of his second term of office. Many of the members of the corps were accompanied by their ladies. The President, with Mrs. Grant on his arm, and followed by members of his Cabinet, with their ladies, led the way to the East room, where they were immediately joined by the members of the corps and their ladies. The Diplomatic Corps, headed by their Dean, the Turkish Minister, then shook hands with the President, and Right Honorable Lord Thornton addressed him:

"Mr. President—I have the honor to offer you the congratulations of the Diplomatic Corps upon this occasion of your inauguration. I feel both pleased and flattered that the duty has devolved upon me to express to you the sincere wish of my colleagues and myself for the preservation of your life and the continuance of your high functions.

To which the President replied:

"Mr. Dean—I receive with sensibility the congratulations which you offer in behalf of your colleagues, accredited to this government. My interests will ever be identified with yours. Peace with you and I trust may so continue. It is my wish, and shall be my purpose in the future as it has been in the past, to keep up with the countries which you represent those cordial and friendly relations which are essential to general prosperity and happiness.

DEVOCRATIC SENATORS IN CAUCUS.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus to-day, and voted to notify the Republican caucus that the acceptance of the latter, in the matter of allowing a representation of only one on each of the most important committees, is not satisfactory, and that the Democrats will not take the matter of dropping but any one to fill the vacancies so left for them by the Republican caucus. The Democrats claim that as they have about fifteen, and the majority about five in the Senate, the minority should be allowed a representation of two members on each committee. In consequence of this disagreement the list of revised committees cannot be presented to the Senate before to-morrow.

The Republican Senatorial caucus met after the adjournment of the Senate this afternoon to consider the demand of the Democrats for increased minority representation on committees, and after some discussion the matter was referred to a subcommittee of five to report at an adjourned meeting to-morrow. The committee consists of Messrs. Stewart, Conkling, Scott, Wright and West.

END OF SENATOR PATTERSON'S CASE.

The caucus of Republican Senators considered Saturday's vote regarding the case of Patterson, and decided not to take it up for consideration in the Senate, no action being possible, for the reason that Patterson is no longer a member of that body.

CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

At a convention of colored men held to-night, including representatives from various parts of the country, George T. Downing presiding, an address was adopted claiming full measure of civil rights and asking the passage by the next Congress, of a supplemental civil rights bill; expressing sympathy with the Cubans, and denouncing Spanish barbarities, and concluding with resolutions thanking the President for freely committing himself to the principle of civil rights, and expressing gratification that the Republican party came nearer than ever before to the full realization of its principles.

SECOND EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Senate Calendar for To-day—The Allegheny County List—The Pittsburgh-Allegheny Consolidation Bill—Rooms Engaged for the Allegheny Committee—Bills Introduced in Both Branches by Western Members—Vetoes by the the Governor—General Appropiation Bill Reported from the Ways and Means Committee.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 10, 1873.

SENATE.

The regular calendar for to-day (Tuesday) contains many Western bills. The Allegheny list is quite lengthy, containing the following:

An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth, authorizing the granting of charters of incorporation to boards of trade.

A supplement to the several acts in reference to the barring of entailments.

An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Colony Union.

An act to prevent the defacement of natural scenery and other objects.

An act relating to ground rents, defining the extent of the lien of judgment for the recovery of arrears, in cases where the title to land charged with the rent has been divested by judicial sale or conveyance, and restraining the issue of execution in certain cases.

An act regulating the license and other fees to be paid by insurance companies not incorporated or organized in this Commonwealth.

An act supplementary to an act relative to incorporated companies, approved April 10, 1869.

(H. R. 169.) An act regulating the fees of coroners, and justices of the peace acting as such.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and South Side Steam Passenger Railroad Company.

An act to provide for the filing of receipts for interest or partial payments upon mortgages recorded in the offices of the recorders of the several counties of the Commonwealth.

A further supplement to an act to incorporate the Security Deposit Trust and Guarantee Company, approved April 12, 1866, granting discounting privileges.

An act repeal State tax on horses, mules, cattle, trades, occupations and professions.

An act extending the existing laws authorizing the consrtuction of sewers in the city of Allegheny to the borough of Sharpsburg.

An act to incorporate the South Side Land and Improvement Company.

A further supplement to the act for the regulating of the fourth judicial district.

A supplement to an act relative to change of venue, approved April 28, 1870.

An act to provide for the care and keeping of the criminal insane of this Commonwealth.

Allegheny and Pittsburgh Consolidation.

Rooms have been engaged at the hotels for the anti-consolidationists. The bill goes to the Local Judiciary Committee. Arrangements are being made that the committee shall hear expressions from both sides.

The following bills were read:

Mr. Humphreys—To incorporate the Warehouse and Storage Company; also, supplement to the borough of Sharpsburg.

Mr. Graham—Supplement to the Loan bank, authorizing them to loan money on personal property and take mortgages which shall be liens against said property.

Mr. Fleming Ford—To repeal the wolf and panther law of Fayette county.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills were read:

Mr. McCormick—New charter for the city of Pittsburgh, as revised by the Councils. Referred to Committee on Municipal Corporations. Act opening, grading, &c., of Tustin street, from Seneca to Gist street; also, Forbes street, from Brady to Gist; act to allow widows to appoint guardians for their grandchildren; act to incorporate the Youghiogheny Valley Railroad, J. D. Roddy, E. C. Pechin, A. H. Coffroth and others, corporators; further supplement to Pennsylvania avenue act, the same as approved by Pittsburgh councils; also, an act to amend the intestate laws.

Mr. Ramsey—Act to incorporate the Press Publishing Company of Allegheny; also, bill to extend boundaries, open streets, and borrow money for the borough of Verona.

Mr. Newmeyer—Act to extend the boundaries of McKeesport; also, supplement to National Tube Company to hold real estate in McKeesport; act relative to public road in Wilkins township.

Mr. Samples—Act to remove the dead and sell the burying ground of the Presbyterian church of Sharpsburg; also, petition in favor of an appropriation for the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. Young—Act incorporating the North American Trust Company of Pittsburgh; act to incorporate the Monongahela Navigation Company, between Thirty-second and Newville streets, Pittsburgh.

Mr. Ballantine—Act extending the time for filing liens for grading, paving, curbing and sewering Pittsburgh; charter for a free bridge over the Ohio river from the foot of Liberty street to South Pittsburgh.

The Usury Bill.

There was an effort to reconsider the Usury bill defeated last week, but it failed.

Vetoes by the Governor.

The Governor sent to the House his veto of the Woodville Land and Loan Association; also to the Senate a veto of the bill to pay for printing for the Constitutional Convention, as the Convention had power in the premises.

Appropriation Bill Reported.

Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Ways and Means, reported the General Appropriation bill. The following are the items for Western institutions: Dixmont, $26,000; Marine Hospital, Erie, $15,000; Sheltering Arms, Pittsburgh, $5,000; House of Refuge, $65,500; General Hospital, Pittsburgh, $5,000; Hospital, $10,000. The whole amount in the bill as reported is four and a half million dollars. It is expected this amount will be considerably cut down by the House.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1873, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For Tuesday, areas of lowest barometer will move eastward over the lakes and Ohio valley. Southwest winds, cloudy and threatening weather prevail from the Middle States and lower lakes to Tennessee. Southerly winds, with threatening weather, prevail in the Gulf States. Falling barometer, increasing southerly winds and cloudiness prevail on the South Atlantic coast. Southeast winds, veering to southwest, with rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather, extend over the Middle States by Tuesday night. Partly cloudy weather, with rising temperature in New York, and falling barometer and winds extend from Missouri to Texas by Tuesday afternoon.

FIRES.

Livery and Feed Stable at Logansport, Ind., Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., March 10, 1873.

About 7:30 this P. M. Campbell Bros'. livery and feed stable was totally destroyed by fire, with all its contents, except horses and carriages. Loss estimated at one thousand dollars; no insurance. The origin of the fire is supposed to be a spark from a lantern which one of the men had lighted a few moments before the fire was discovered.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND NO. 5 Howe Scale. A good medium. Inquire of PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP, 360 Penn ave. 7thsa

Damage by a Wind Storm,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, March 10, 1873.

A heavy wind storm passed through this region Sunday afternoon, causing considerable damage in small ways. It took the tin roof from a passenger car, belonging to the Ohio Railroad, broke the Lawrence mill flag pole, broke one or two show windows, by blowing things against them. At Ashland, Ky., it blew down about fifteen feet of a frame of one of the Morton Iron Works' buildings in process of erection.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, March 10, 1873.

A terrible wind storm here yesterday blew off roofs. Reports come from all over the country of fences, barns and sheds blown down. The Presbyterian church at Kingston was blown down; damage, $200.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The extensive ship house of Wood, Dialogue and Co.'s ship yard, at Kaighn's Point, New Jersey, was blown down this morning during a heavy gale. Twenty-five men were employed in repairing the lower part of the house, but the wind was so strong that it carried the whole work away from them and the vessel. None of the men were injured. Loss $15,000.

Removal of Newspapers.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Times of this city moves to-day into its office, corner of Washington street and Fifth avenue, and will issue therefrom. The building is one of the finest structures in the city, and as a newspaper office is in all respects one of the finest in the world. The *Staats Zeitung*, the great German newspaper of the West, will also issue tomorrow from its elegant new office immediately opposite the *Times* building. This leaves only the *Journal* of the Chicago dailies in the temporary quarters occupied immediately after the great fire, and that paper will move in a few days into a splendid building erected by the proprietor on Dearborn street.

Sapolio, for House Cleaning.

Only 10 cents a cake.

Sapolio, for knives and forks.

Only 10 cents a cake.

Sapolio, for polishing brass, tin, &c.

Only 10 cents a cake.

Sapolio, for removing spots from marble.

Only 10 cents a cake.

Sapolio, for all cleaning purposes,

Only 10 cents a cake.

CASUALTIES.

Singular Death, Followed by a Series of Accidents.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., March 10, 1873.

A very singular series of accidents occurred last Saturday night at Elizabeth, West Virginia, a few miles from here. Shortly after Mr. Alf. Wells and his family had retired, Mrs. Wells complained of a feeling of numbness in her limbs and requested her husband to help her walk across the floor. About half way across the room he expressed some fears, when she told him not to be afraid, and immediately dropped dead at his feet. He gave an alarm, and a neighbor, an old lady, in crossing the street to his assistance, fell, breaking her left arm in two places and her right collar bone. Hereon, a young man, heard her scream, and rushing out of the house to her aid, fell against the half open door, breaking his nose and rebounding senseless to the floor. Doctor Kendall, hastening to the help of the sufferers, also fell, broke two of his ribs, and had to be carried home. This reads like a joke. It is seriously true.

Boiler Explosion at Orange Furnace, Jackson, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CHILLICOTHE, O., March 10, 1873.

Three boilers exploded at Orange furnace, Jackson C. H., last night about eleven o'clock, seriously wounding two employees and demolishing the smoke stack and buildings. Heavy pieces of the boilers were blown a distance of over four hundred yards. The damage is between $9,000 and $10,000. One man is missing, and it is feared may be dead and buried in the ruins.

Man Knocked Off the Track.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PORTSMOUTH, O., March 10, 1873.

The mail train, due here from Hamden at seven P. M., knocked a man named Wm. Anders off the track near Portland, severely injuring him. His recovery is doubtful.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Constitutional Convention Candidates.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, March 10, 1873.

At the Democratic Convention, held this afternoon, Wm. H. Ball and John Lane were nominated as candidates to the Constitutional convention.

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
Liberty St. Pittsburgh, Pa.
HEADQUARTERS
FOR
Flour, Groceries,
Molasses, Syrups,
Fish, Cheese,
Pickles, Canned Goods,
Babbitt's and Colgate's Soaps.
Every Dealer should keep my
ROAST COFFEE.
Five and Six Cent Soaps, best on the market for the money.
Great White River Flour,
Golden Fleece and Snow Flake.
Orders by Mail Promptly Filled.

☞ *Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—BILL CLERK—A YOUNG Man for Bill Clerk and office work. Address in handwriting, A. S., Connellsville.

WANTED—ROOMS BY A YOUNG Married Couple, 2 or 3 Rooms suitable for housekeeping, up town, between Wood street and Market. Address J. O. M., Commercial office.

WANTED—10 PUDDLERS—PERMANENT places out of the city; also, Helpers; Fare paid. Farm and Garden Hands; Boys and Girls for general Housework and Cooking, in city and out. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1, Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT VERY DESIRABLE Store, No. 38 Fifth avenue. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 59 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE Second Union Savings Bank building, situated on the corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, will be their present Office.

FOR RENT — WAREHOUSE — THE Warehouse corner Water street and Cherry alley for rent low. Possession given immediately. D. W. G. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR RENT—FIVE MINUTES WALK from Sewickley Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. House of 8 rooms, with good water, and a fine grove of old Forest Trees. Apply at R. H. PALMER, No. 151 Wood street.

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—IN A GOOD Office, corner Fifth avenue and Market street. Also, second story of large Warehouse, with Patent Elevator, suitable for storage. Apply to G. E. PALEN & CO., 360 Penn avenue. 7thsa

FOR RENT — THE THREE-STORY Brick Dwelling House, No. 32½ Ohio avenue, Allegheny, with all modern conveniences, opposite center of West Park. Apply to ALBERT HOGG, 149 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—FARM—32 ACRES ON Neville Island, opposite Fleming Station, Fort Wayne Railroad. Large Orchard, Good Barn, two Horses and complete outfit. House, Barn, &c., &c. Inquire of H. T. MORRIS, 98 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT — THREE NEWLY FINished three story Brick Residences, with Storerooms and Offices in the Buildings adjoining, on Diamond alley, between Smithfield and Grant. Inquire of FRAZIER & LORENTZ, Real Estate Agents, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLE DWELLING of 7 Rooms, Bathroom and Closets, &c., No. 175 South avenue, Allegheny. Good front and rear yards, Gas and other conveniences. Also, 3 Rooms, 3d avenue. Inquire of SAML. RIDDLE, 32 Wood st. tf

FOR RENT—OFFICE—INTENDING TO move our Office from the South Side to Allegheny, we will rent the one we now occupy. It is 25 feet front, well lighted, has a large vault, and is very desirable for a bank. Can give any depth required. E. HAY & CO., 327, 329 and 331 Penn, corner of Tenth street. tf

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I will lease for a term of years the Venture Pattern Works, corner Penn and Wayne streets. Also, the Building is 56 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, and 100 feet deep. Also, a 40 horse Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern shop, Foundry or Machine shop, and other manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN SCULLY, 89 Grant street.

FOR RENT — STORES — TWO NEW Stores on Penn avenue, opposite Fort Wayne Depot, with the finest Cellars in the city. Also, Rooms in above Buildings, in suits of two or single Rooms, second and third floors. Also, Offices in third and fourth story front and rear Rooms, Carr's Block, Penn avenue, between Wood and Market street. Apply to WILLIAM CARR, 327 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND NO. 5 Howe Scale. A good medium. Inquire of PAINE, ABLETT & TRIPP, 360 Penn ave. 7thsa

FOR SALE—A FEW HALF ACRE LOTS near depot in Lawrenceville. Very convenient. Prices low. Inquire of JOHN M. THARP, corner of Penn avenue and Wood street.

FOR SALE — MULES — 100 GOOD Heavy Mules will be sold for cash or on time, on days, 1873, at the East Liberty Stock Yards. Inquire at the office or address a representative.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW 12X24 INCH Engine complete, one 8x20 inch and one 8x12 inch, second-hand Engines in good order. M. B. COOK, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—6 Stationary and Portable Engines, with Stationary and Tubular Boilers, for sale on hand, for sale very low. PERRY DODGE, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT—WITH Cottage, No. 237 Locust street, Fifth ward. Also, Lot on Locust street, No. 239. Also, 2 new and finished alley 24 feet, with sewer. Address for ten days, ISAAC LITCHFIELD, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—6 Stationary and Portable Engines, with Stationary and Tubular Boilers, for sale on hand, for sale very low. PERRY DODGE, New Castle, Pa.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT—WITH Cottage, No. 237 Locust street, Fifth ward. Also, Lot on Locust street, No. 239. Also, 2 new and finished alleys 24 feet, with sewer. Address for ten days, ISAAC LITCHFIELD, 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINE SHOPS OF Boal stevens, New Cumberland, W. Va. There is plenty of local work on hand. For particulars call on Waterman on Sixth, Engagement and Garden Reach, or address JOHN PORTER, New Cumberland, Hancock county, W. Va.

FOR SALE—TO IRON MEN AND LUMBER MEN—Forty-fifty million feet of Oak, Pine, Poplar and Walnut Lumber, on a tract that has strong indications of large beds of iron ore. Price $2 50 per dollars per Acre. Address R. D. CAMPBELL, Bellevue, Allegheny City, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. A. S. CAMERON & CO., corner Water avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. 7thsa

FOR SALE—FARM OF 75 ACRES, 6 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river. Large Dwelling House of 4 Rooms, Porch and Cellar and other Out-Buildings, and Orchard of 200 Apple trees. Also, 2 Acres of Land from the city, on Beaver road. Will be offered low if not sold soon. Apply to G. W. HANKINS, Real Estate Agent, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—THE UNDERSIGNED desiring to engage in other business, offers his DRUG STORE, at present doing a good business, No. 103 Fifth avenue. The Store is fitted up in good style, Stock all fresh and reliable. Location good and Trade well established. If not sold by 1st April, the Store will be closed. Information apply to JAMES R. CLARK, 103 Fifth avenue. tf

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE Lot, Lawrenceville corner Bluff and Miltenberger streets, commanding a fine view of the city, and in a healthy locality. The Lot is 48 feet front by 120 deep to a paved alley. Improvements consist of a two-story Brick House, pressed front, Wide Hall, large Saloon Parlor, Lib ary and Dining Room on first floor; 4 Bed rooms, Hall Bedroom and Bathroom on second floor. There is a so a finished Attic, large Cellars with cement floors, good Furnace, Range in Kitchen, Gas and Hot and Cold Water through the house. Dumb Waiter from Kitchen to Dining Room, Marble Mantels, &c., &c. The House is finished complete in every respect, beautifully, attractive, and can be had at a bargain. Inquire of JESSE & BROWN, corner Wood street and Fourth avenue. 7thsa

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED AGENTS—A FEW EXPERIENCED Agents, of either sex, can secure profitable employment in or out of the city, by writing to or addressing the Riverside House, 114 Smithfield st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED DRY Goods cler

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1873.

GENERAL NEGLEY has again placed us under obligations for a number of valuable public documents.

THE New York Legislature has passed a bill to legalize contracts for advertisements made with newspapers published on the Sabbath day.

THE members of the Forty-second Congress are, it appears, to pocket their $5,000 salary steal, after all. No matter. The people have long memories, and mean exactly what they say when they talk about economy and reform—as these avaricious politicians will be likely to find to their cost.

THE Philadelphia *Press* has arrived at the conclusion that the United States Senate "is not particular about its character." The editor of that paper was for a considerable period permitted to hold the position of Clerk to that branch of the National Legislature. It is not probable, however, that any reference to this fact was intended in the opinion above quoted.

SPEAKING of the failure of the minority representation proposition in the New York Constitutional Commission, a New York paper, whose editor is a member of that body, says that "Democrats, more than Republicans, appear to favor the scheme." Of course they do—for the simple yet sufficient reason that that party, which is considerably in the minority in that State, thinks it sees therein a chance for the restoration of its own lost ascendancy and power. This accounts for the milk in that coconut.

THE people of the Southern States are gradually becoming aroused to the importance of a proper proportion of educational interests. Both branches of the Tennessee Legislature have united in the enactment of a law providing a uniform system of free schools. The law provides ample revenue for superintendents, directors and all grades of necessary officers. If properly enforced, Tennessee will in a few years show a vast improvement in her educational record, with a corresponding advancement in all the elements and arts of civilization and progress.

THE press of New York is earnestly engaged in discussing the question of the punishment of Foster, the car-hook murderer, respited by Governor DIX until the 21st inst. The verdict and sentence, as sustained by the Court of Appeals, imply that Foster intended to take his victim's life. The application to the Governor asserts that he only intended "a cruel and dangerous but not deadly assault" on him. Here is the pivot of the dispute. The punishment for the former is death; for the latter the friends of the convict are now content with life imprisonment. Considerable feeling is manifested on both sides of the question.

THE first of the spring elections will take place in New Hampshire to-day, in which State a Governor, Legislature, and members of Congress are to be chosen. The campaign is said to have been one of the most quiet ever known. With local questions only at issue, however, it is not surprising that this should have been the case, particularly when the exciting contest of last year is taken into account. Probably neither party will cast its full vote by some thousands. The vote for President in November last was: GRANT, 37,184; GREELEY, 21,421; O'CONOR, BLACK, and scattering, 508. Last spring Gov. STRAW had 669 majority over all. The present Congressional representation of the State is unanimously Democratic.

THE *Financial Chronicle* considers the most noticeable feature of Secretary BOUTWELL'S last debt statement to be the reduction of the greenback issue to the aggregate of three hundred and fifty-six millions, which for several years had been the maximum; until in October last, when, in consequence of the Boston fire and of apprehended trouble to the money market, four and a half millions more were issued during the Secretary's absence from Washington. These new greenbacks have all been withdrawn; thus refuting the predictions so rife of late that further issues are to be hereafter made on some pretext or other, to the extent of many millions. The same paper calls attention to the fact that the pestiferous "gold clique" are maneuvering for a sudden rise at an early day. They are reported to wield a large capital, and to have bought up twelve or fifteen millions of the gold floating in the street, by which deliveries are made and custom duties paid. Their object is supposed to be to make cash gold scarce, and when they have got up sufficient pressure, to turn the screw and shark up the price.

ENGLAND'S slow to adopt American ideas, but they are gradually securing a foothold. Railway travelers are often greatly inconvenienced by the manner in which baggage is transported in that country. It is tumbled pell-mell, into a van, the company not holding itself responsible for its safe carriage or delivery at its destination; as a result of which the traveler has to look after it himself. To overcome this evil, a novel insurance system has been inaugurated in London, under the name of the Railroad Passengers' Luggage Insurance and Baggage Delivery Company, capital $1,000,000. Tickets of insurance are granted for luggage at a low rate, on the same principle as that adopted by the accident insurance companies for personal accidents. These tickets will be issued at every station, irrespective of distance, and to cover a specified number of packages, according to the amount insured for. At the termination of the journey, if the luggage for forthcoming notice is to be sent to the insurance company immediately, and if, at the expiration of one month, the missing package or packages can not be traced, the amount insured for, or a due proportion thereof, will be paid on a formal declaration being made. Few persons would object to paying a few cents to assure the safe delivery of their trunks and parcels or a guarantee of indemnity in case of their loss.

SOMEBODY has said: "If you want to make an enemy of a man, place him under obligations to you." There is a professedly "independent" newspaper published in Philadelphia, upon whose editor the Republican party has showered most liberal honors and rewards, yet who, since the humiliating defeat of himself and his fellow conspirators, in their late treacherous attempt to deliver the Common wealth and the country into the hands of the opponents of the best interests and welfare of both, does little else but snap and snarl at the heels of the great organization it impotently endeavored to betray, or miserably whines and whimpers over the "loss of influence," of "fearless journals?" such, we suppose, as are illustrated by the peevish puerilities which drone up and down its own columns. "What is called morality," says that paper—in trying to prepare itself for the rejection by the people of the work of the Constitutional Convention"—is a dull, lethargic thing," and then it goes on substantially to charge that "all the wealthy, the aspiring, the industrious, are at the feet of 'rings.'" Yet, while in one breath that sheet thus slanders and insults the intelligence and conscience of a great people, in another it fairly smothers with praise such men as BLACK, BUCKALEW, WOODWARD, MCCLURE and CURTIN—whom the aroused masses of the Common wealth so recently overthrew in a whirlwind of righteous indignation. Faugh! Nevertheless, "public opinion in the United States is a curious philosophy." And the proof of it consists in the fact that it continues to bear with patience and serenity the constant buzzing of the weak wasp shness of that paper.

BALLOTTING for a United States Senator from Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Senator WILSON to the Vice Presidency, will begin in the Legislature of that State to-day. The candidates for election are Secretary BOUTWELL, Congressman DAWES, Judge HOAR, Dr. LORING, ex-Solicitor General WHITING, Speaker SANFORD, of the Massachusetts Legislature, and Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS. The friends of Secretary BOUTWELL are reported as conceding that there is a majority against him; but it is expected he will be the leading candidate, and will combine enough strength to eventually secure his election. Either of the respective candidates would make a good Senator generally, although it would perhaps be difficult to find another seven men more unlike each other than they are. Only two similar contests have been known in that State for upwards of sixty years; indeed, it is probable that no State in the Union has had so few Senatorial contests as Massachusetts. This is chiefly owing to the fact that one party, under various names, has virtually controlled the Legislature of the State from the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution. The present contest is not a struggle between different political parties or principles, but is simply one of those contests that inevitably arise in a political organization which has triumphed in almost every conflict in which it has been engaged. It is merely a contest about men, slightly affected by local feeling. Either of the candidates might be chosen to the Senatorship without making the slightest difference in a political sense—all of them being Republicans, men of talent, and of ripe political experience. Whoever, therefore, is elected, the struggle is certain to end in a Republican victory. Hence we can afford to await the result with perfect composure.

OUR ALLY IN PERIL.

In view of the absolute indifference with which the sayings and doings of the American branch of the International Society are regarded in this country, the importance attached to the plans and movements of the society in Europe seems at first glance absurd. Reported illustrations of the fact seem almost incredible. Thus, the announcement recently made that Count SCHOUVALOFF, Chief of the St. Petersburg Police, and late special Commissioner to England, was likely to succeed Baron BRUNNOW as Russian Ambassador at the Court of London, was explained in intelligent foreign journals by the suggestion that the agents of the Internationals in Western Europe, and especially in England, required more vigilant watching than ever on the part of Russia, and that no less astute and accomplished observer than the Count was thought equal to the task. It was alleged that recent legal investigation had proved the existence of intimate relations between the leaders of the terrible society and the leaders of the Nihilist party in the Russian empire.

Though the statement made by the cable a few days ago concerning the outbreak of an insurrection in the Muscovite governments of Volhynia and Podolia has been since formally contradicted, there can be no doubt about the extensive prevalence of discontent and a rebellious spirit not only in the governments named, but in others also. Socialistic and communistic schemes of all kinds find ready acceptance among Russians of the lower orders, as they are called, and indeed such schemes for the most part appear to them as methods of realizing dreams which they have long cherished in their extreme ignorance they are quite unable to reason out or imagine the practical difficulties and disadvantages which inhere in them, and the economical system with which they are already familiar may be said to have educated or prepared them for the delusion. They know nothing of individual ownership in land. The land is the possession of each collective community, among whose male members it is distributed by lot in equal portions every ninth year. And with this institution is closely connected another which directly tends to destroy the feeling of individuality which raises one of the strongest barriers against the intrusion of socialism. The community in the aggregate being regarded as the sole possessor, and the land which it possesses being regarded as a single whole, not individuals as such, but the community is held responsible for the rent, taxes and other dues which are payable to the real proprietor or lord of the manor. This arrangement was long ago recognized by the government as one cause of the low condition of Russian agriculture, and yet through dread of the possible evil consequences of a radical change, it allowed the system to remain when it abolished serfdom. Within the last few years, however the Czar has been trying to introduce reform in some provinces, by dividing the land into farms to be held and cultivated permanently by the persons to whom they are assigned and, in other cases by permitting the peasant, if he pleases, to have his farm set off from the land of the community. Responsibility for the payment of rent, taxes, etc., has also in these cases been transferred from the community to its constituent members.

But the change, so manifestly demanded by the agricultural interest duly understood and likely, indeed certain to be most beneficent in its effects upon the condition of the peasantry, has produced the most violent discontent in some of the governments in which it has been made. The international leaders, constantly on the lookout for troubled waters wherein to fish, at once sent their agents into the disaffected districts with the purpose of organizing conspiracies against the government in the interest of the Commune, and of urging the discontented peasants into open revolt. They may or may not have effected so much already; but there is abundant evidence that the St. Petersburg government looks upon the agitation with considerable anxiety. This concern may nor, however, be ascribed wholly to the disaffection of the peasants. In fact in the course of a trial for high treason lately concluded, proofs were produced that a conspiracy designed to revolutionize the government, and having its ramifications in every part of the empire, has patrons among the highest members of the nobility. The nobility many have never forgiven the Czar for his violent interference with serfdom and others of them are bitterly hostile to him as an enemy of venerable Muscovite customs and as a patron of reform. But the real peril of the conspiracy no doubt consists in the general awakening of the younger Russian generations of the middle and upper classes, to the political bondage and degradation of their condition as the subjects of one of the most relentless despotisms that have ever existed. The feeling having been aroused, it cannot but steadily grow stronger under the influence of increasing light; and sooner or later, it will certainly result in a decided and well organized attempt to abolish the intolerable oppression in the meantime, discontent and socialism among the peasants and the rebellious tendencies and movements of the various fanatical religious and political sects in which the empire abounds, serve to encourage more intelligent enemies of the gigantic despotism, by showing how weak it may really be, in spite of the vast extent of the earth's surface upon which its shadow rests.

M. ABOUT AND THE REPUBLIC.

According to M. EDMOND ABOUT, the monarchists of France who have been taught by experience and the situation to see the safety of the country in the maintenance of the republic, are to be reckoned by hundreds of thousands. They are sentimental believers in royal government as the form best suited to the French people, and when "the compact of Bordeaux" was established, they regarded monarchy as essential to the restoration and prosperity of France, but having witnessed the admirable results of THIERS'S administration as a head of republicanism, as it seems to them, they now say, "we shall get out of all our difficulties and flourish as of old, if we can only save the republic." But there is the rub; to save the republic is the watchword of French patriotism, but multitudes are paralysed by doubt as to the possibility of the result.

M. ABOUT therefore applies himself to the task of pointing out the strength of the republic if the feebleness of its enemies. In order to set up a king in France, he says that it would be necessary to give to the National Assembly a measure of cohesion and audacity which it has lacked from the beginning. True, it once dared to declare itself invested with constituent powers, but from such an assertion to actual exercise of the functions claimed there is a long distance. Thus far its most energetic efforts in that direction have had the most insignificant and abortive issues, and M. ABOUT is confident that as often as it shall attempt to play a great part and take the republican bull by the horns, three-fourths of the members will be seen to shrink away from the undertaking "or prudently sacrifice their monarchical faith on the altar of conciliation."

It would appear also that there is just as little to be feared from those who aspire to a French throne. An aspirant, consumed by ambition, smitten by his star and urged on by his supporters, may resolve to engage blindly in a criminal and formidable enterprise and fling himself alone across the national will, saying, if the people do not hang me to-day, I shall be master to-morrow. But seven hundred and fifty or even four hundred men will never agree for the benefit of an individual to risk so absurd an adventure. In the interest whether of a good young man (the Count of Paris) or of an estimable fat man (the Duke of CHAMBORD) to let loose civil war and incur the just rigors of fortune, such an act, says M. ABOUT, is not in French character or even in human nature. Suppose, however, that as the result of party spirit, or chivalry, or servility, or of that strange and complex madness which drives certain persons to brave the palms of martyrdom for a chamberlain's key—suppose that a majority of the Assembly should declare themselves in favor of monarchy as the best government for France. M. ABOUT would still not despair of the republic. The two pretenders to the throne, though they may adore each other, are as difficult to bring together as the poles. Though of the same blood, they are divided by circumstances in their family histories which can never be forgotten. They have not the same flag, and whichever of them should renounce his own, would degrade himself in the estimation of his party and of all France. In fact, they represent two antagonistic principles, divine right and popular right, reaction and the revolution. The Duc de CHAMBORD, the more legitimate of the two aspirants, is favored as destined to restrain and curtail all modern liberties, while the claims of his more intelligent rival, the Comte de PARIS, rest upon the memories of a reign relatively liberal. To melt these two candidates into one, says ABOUT, is not absolutely impossible; LA FONTAINE proves its practicability in his fable of the wolf and the lamb; one has only to devour the other. But until one of them shall have devoured the other, the witty writer thinks that good Frenchmen may sleep in tranquility, the republic is not in danger.

The just decision is announced by Secretary Delano that the British citizens of the island of San Juan, lately awarded to the United States, shall not be prejudiced by the transfer.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Relief Committee of Boston have written a letter, saying that no aid is required for the sufferers by the great fire in November. They say they have met all demands, and have reserved a trust fund of $80,000 for the benefit of the families of the firemen who lost their lives.

Philadelphia congratulates itself on saving $20,000 by the postponement of the vote on the Local Option bill until the regular election.

A "Universal Exhibition traveling and central office" has been established in Vienna for the purpose of meeting in various ways the wants of the thousands of strangers expected in that city the coming summer.

The Exposition managers at Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati are already busy making preparations and devising attractions for their approaching exhibitions.

A bill for a temperance law similar to those of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is before the Missouri Legislature.

Spring, with that nameless pathos in the air,
Which dwells with all things fair,
Spring, with her golden suns and silver rain,
Is with us once again.

"The richest silver mine in the world," according to local authorities, has been discovered in Tinker mountain, Boutetourt county, Virginia.

It is a remarkable fact that in the State producing the largest quantity of "spirits" the expense of collecting the revenue is less than in the other States. Of about $100,000,000 of internal revenue collected for the year 1872 over $90,000,000 was derived from "spirits" and fermented liquors.

Missouri is engaged in a warm struggle on the subject of freight discriminations. A bill is pending in the Legislature similar to the Illinois bill which has just received adverse treatment at the hand of the judiciary.

The Sanwans Bay Company has adopted a flag and seal. The colors of the former are blue, red and white, and the device of the seal includes figures of Columbus and Liberty, with the inscription "Onward," and the name of the company.

A project is on foot among numerous New York ladies for forming an insurance company having only women for officers, agents and policy-holders. The wives of eminent merchants and financiers, several well-known literary ladies, and some of the formost names in general society, are already on the list of those deeply interested.

The Evangelist is authority for the statement that more than 800 Presbyterian clergymen—not counting editors, secretaries, and missionaries—are absolutely unemployed, idle in the vineyard, without anything to do in their profession.

A granite company at Gloucester, Mass., have recently taken out two immense blocks of granite for the base of the Scott monument at Washington, one to weigh 125 tons and the other 90 tons when dressed.

Illinois is passing from a wheat into a corn State. The acres sowed to wheat in 1871 were 2,004,302, against 2,259,618 in 1859 and against 6,923,056 sowed to corn in 1871 and 2,470,904 to other field products. The wheat production seems to follow the pioneer line and cover the newest settlements.

Work is to begun at once on the enlargement of the Welland Canal, and the construction of the Bate Verte Canal. Ground will be broken on the St. Lawrence Canal next spring, and these three great works will thus be completed at the same time.

PERSONAL.

The executors of the estate of the late Thaddeus Stevens have resolved to sell the "Caledonia Iron Works," with about 16,000 acres of land, including ore mines belonging to the estate, situated ten miles east of Chambersburg, Franklin county, Pa., and for that purpose have placed the same in the hands of Mr. Simon Stevens of this city. The proceeds of sale under the will of the "Old Commoner," in a certain event, are to be given "to aid, establish and endow a house of refuge in Lancaster, Pa., for the relief of homeless, indigent orphans who have lost either parent." Mr. Stevens's will provides that in this institution "no preference shall be shown on account of race or color in the admission and treatment of neither poor Germans, Irish or Mohammedans, nor any others, on account of their race or religion of their parents, must be excluded."

United States Senator Anthony, after having been unanimously chosen for four years to fill the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate, has declined re-election, and Senator Carpenter was designated by the caucus to succeed him.

Mr. Greeley left a handsome sum—to wit, $140,000—in worthless notes and paper. This is another proof that it is easier to make money than to keep it when made.

Ex-Governor Holden, of North Carolina, has been appointed Postmaster at Raleigh, in that State.

M. D. Conway writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial* concerning the remarkable career of Edvard Danreuter, a precocious boy, who a few years ago was an itinerant street musician in Cincinnati. He subsequently removed to London and married a beautiful Greek lady of wealth and position. He now resides in a beautiful home in Orme square at the West End of London—the house mentioned in Carlyle's Life of Sterling, who was some time a resident therein—and is rapidly rising in fame both as a pianist and as the leading interpreter of the so-called "Music of the Future."

Professor Tyndall was formally congratulated last week by the Royal Institution on the success of his American tour.

The colossal bust of John Howard Payne, by Henry Boerer, which was ordered by the Panet club, of Brooklyn, for erection in Prospect Park, has been cast in plaster and is now receiving at the hands of the sculptor a few finishing touches preparatory to its reproduction in bronze. This model has been worked up from a small daguerreotype taken just before Payne's departure from this country in 1832, and all who have seen it and who were familiar with the poet concur that the sculptor has achieved an excellent portrait.

The daughters of the late Mr. Greeley have determined to retain the management of the Chappaqua farm.

Col. H. B. Branch, of Kansas City, Mo., has written a long letter to Gen. Joseph O. Shelby, advising that the old Confederates act hereafter with the Republican party.

Pauline Lucca (Baroness von Rahden) has declared her intention to become a citizen of the United States. Her voice should tell in the affairs of the country.

Dr. Greer, a rich man who recently died in Massachusetts, left the shortest will on record, viz: "Be it understood, I leave $500 to Thomas Restieaux, Edward B. W. Restieaux, $500; residue to my nephews and nieces, children of John." The document was duly attested and probated.

The venerable Josiah Quincy advocates the purchase by the Federal government of some of the great railroad thoroughfares between the East and the West.

Mark Twain is once more called upon to give up the authorship of his own books. This time it is not an English publisher, but a Russian journal. It has confused Mark Twain and Bret Harte in a criticism of the latter "Innocents Abroad," it says, "is an entirely different vein from his other works, and likely to give him a high reputation as one of the clevrest humorists of the continent." Well, there are innocents abroad!

STATE NEWS.

A young man named George Davis, of Greenville, who has been subject to fits, became unsettled in his mind, and on Tuesday night of last week, when the cold was intense, wandered away from home without hat, coat or shoes. A search was instituted by the neighbors, and bloody foot-prints found in the snow; but the young man was not discovered until six o'clock Wednesday morning, when he was seen by a laborer in an orchard, "tramping rings," as he explained, "around the apple-trees." Davis's feet were covered with ice, and icicles hung from his hands. The physicians called in had to amputate both feet, and perhaps both hands, in order to save his life. Until he met his Pearl he was the sole support of his mother and her family, who is thus left doubly distressed.

Eli Perkins will lecture in Oil City this evening, and in Franklin to-morrow evening.

A son of Mr. John C. Martin, of Parker township, Butler county, was kicked by a horse, a few days since, and so severely injured that he died in a few minutes.

The Presbyterian congregation of Sharon have determined to build a new church, to cost $50,000. The Methodists of the same place also talk of a new edifice.

White Haven school boys are allowed to carry pistols, and as a result, Albert Fellows was shot through the hand in the hip by the accidental discharge of a revolver in the hands of Frank Wallace. This during school hours, too.

Scranton has two new officers, known as "small-pox policemen," and has taken steps to secure a pest house.

Jacob Kepler, a Williamsport butcher, laid a wager that he could slaughter and dress, ready for market, ten sheep in one hour. The work was done last week, and he won by a minute and a half—having accomplished his task in 58½ minutes. He on one occasion dressed a bullock in eleven minutes.

The Odd Fellows of Waynesboro. Franklin county, will commence the erection of a handsome new hall in that place in April.

Mrs. Beehm, of Pleasant Gap, Center county, seventy years of age, has recently pieced a quilt containing 5,068 pieces.

Spotted fever is quite prevalent in portions of Center county, and is generally fatal.

A man in Easton has sued the members of a fire company for trespass for getting on the roof of his house to extinguish the flames in an adjoining building.

Harriet A. Swingle has just secured a verdict of $925 damages, in an action for breach of promise of marriage, against Sophronius Blasier in the Venango county court. She will therefore, be content to live Swingle a year or two more.

Iron has been purchased for the New Castle and Franklin Railroad, and track laying will commence in about two months. It is expected that trains will be running between New Castle and Mercer in July.

Mr. Joseph B. Reed, formerly connected with the Philadelphia *North American*, a literary reviewer and foreign editor, died very suddenly at his residence in that city, on Thursday evening.

About seventy persons have been converted in a series of meetings held recently by Rev. J. A. Hume, in the new Methodist Episcopal church at Hanna's Corners, Crawford county. About thirty persons of this number are in the married relation, and an unusual large percentage about forty years old.

General Jesse C Horton, at one time a prominent Democratic politician in Northumberland county, died last week, aged seventy-six.

At the meeting of the Philadelphia Historical Society, last evening, the vast manuscript collections of the Penn family, which for nearly a century were supervisors and sole proprietors of the vast domain of Pennsylvania, was formally presented to the Society. Mr. Craig Biddle made a speech on the occasion.

The Pottsville *Standard* says: Mrs. Mary Reichert, of Ashland, daughter of Jonothan Faust, Esq., of Gordon, this county, died Thursday of dropsy. She was probably the largest person in this State, weighing, it is said, five hundred pounds at the time of her death.

Phillip Haffner, a prominent brewer of Marietta, Lancaster county, died at his residence, in that borough, on Friday, after a very short illness. He owned a considerable amount of property and had established a trade that would keep him in easy circumstances during his life. When the local option question was first talked of Haffner formed an impression that if the Local Option law would pass he would lose all his property, and his prospects in life would be destroyed forever. On Friday he became suddenly ill and was taken to his bed, where he became delirious. A physician was called in, but he was unable to ease the patient in any manner and he died the same evening. From the moment of his sudden illness to his death, the deceased spoke no word save those of "option" and "local option." The physician and relatives in vain endeavored to get information as to whether he had any pain. All he would say was "option, option." The deceased was a man who was temperate in his habits, and was universally liked for his kind and generous disposition.

On Friday morning Aaron Hughes, of Safe Harbor, left for Lancaster in company with a friend. He apparently was in good health when they started, but as Lancaster was approached he complained to his companion of being very unwell. At Millersville he was transferred from the sleigh in which he had been seated to a wagon on the way to the city. He had not gone far before he felt back and exclaimed, "I am going to die!" Those were the last words he uttered, and in the afternoon at three o'clock he expired. Congestion of the brain caused his death.

The New Castle *Journal* says: On Tuesday evening last, Thomas McGinty was badly burned while taking a sleep in one of the arches of the Shenango furnace. His clothes caught fire on his back, and but for a bucket of water thrown on him, would have been much worse than it was. Dr. J. W. Wallace dressed the wounds. McGinty was taken to the Poor House on Wednesday. He is a man of intemperate habits.

A man in Phillipsburg, who had "pane in the stumick," sent to a Scranton doctor for some "medison or a purshipon" for it.

Mr. Charles Gaumer, of Macungie, Lehigh county, was run over by a sleigh on Thursday last, and so badly hurt that he died on the day following.

A three-year-old daughter of Mr. James Dawson, of South Bethlehem, was burned to death, a few days since, her clothes having caught fire while she was playing near the stove.

A Catholic church is be built at Petrolia City, this spring.

The following is a transcript from the docket of Elisha Marvin, Justice of the Peace in Erie county in 1808: "Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Jared Goodrich. On complaint of Jared Goodrich (of himself) for breach of the peace, by driving his team from the township of Erie to the township of Greenfield, in the county of Erie, on the Lord's day. Be it remembered that on the 22d day of Feb., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eight, Jared Goodrich, of the township of Greenfield, in the county of Erie—yeoman—is convicted on his own confession, before me, Elisha Marvin, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, of driving his ox team from the township of Erie to the township of Greenfield, in said county of Erie, on the 22d day of February inst., being the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and I do adjudge him for the same to forfeit and pay the sum of four dollars, in accordance with said Act of Assembly."

Two paper mills are to be built in Tioga this season.

Twice 26,353 loving hearts were made to beat as one, in the State of Ohio last year, and 1,020 matrimonial knots were severed.

The Hiram correspondent of the Ravenna *Democrat* says that the peaches in that upland region have not been killed by the severity of the past winter. The *Sentinel* reports all the orchards in Ashtabula as being "killed entirely." It is the general impression that the peach crop in Trumbull county the coming season will be exceedingly small.

Many Medicines in One.

In speaking of the extraordinary rapidity with which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters recruit a debilitated and exhausted system, the preparation is usually referred to as a vegetable tonic of marvelous power. But those who suppose that sta operation is limited to its direct effect upon the digestive organs, little understand the true nature of this comprehensive remedy. In is not only a tonic but also a relaxative, an active anti-bilious medicine, a mild diuretic, a wholesome exhilerant, a regulator, and a general alterative. It is to this combination of many essential sanitary properties that the article owes its success in a variety of distressing complaints, each of which in ordinary practice is subjected to a different mode of treatment. It is impossible to invigorate a feeble and diseased organization without regulating and purifying it. The Bitters do both.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS
USE
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup,
Warranted to give immediate relief. For sale by all Druggists.
George A. Kelly & Co.,
PROPRIETORS,
Wholesale Druggists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. Dividends declared semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Rules, etc., free on application.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, Cashier.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bruslig, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Shinkle, John S. Dilworth, F. Kahn, G. Fulmestine, Joshua Rhodes, Jr., Freeman, Robert H. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bayer, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!
1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy when use it.
GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!
Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere, as a food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It can be converted into Dextine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.
Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.
Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of REESE & CO. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, GEO. H. REESE and FRANK REESE retiring. The accounts of the late firm will be settled by the remaining Partner.
ABRAM REESE,
No. 877 Liberty avenue.
Pittsburgh, March 1, 1873.

A COPARTNERSHIP HAS THIS DAY been formed by the undersigned, for the purpose of Manufacturing IRON ROOF FRAMES and CORRUGATED SHEET IRON of all kinds, to be known and carried on under the firm name of
REESE & BISSELL.
Office and Works—No. 877 LIBERTY AVENUE.
ABRAM REESE,
JNO. BISSELL.
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1873.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of
L. M'INTOSH & CO.,
Without other change in our partnership.
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

BEAVER COLLEGE.
$76 50 Pays for Spring Session.
OPENING APRIL 1.
R. T. TAYLOR.
7th

DRY GOODS.
Always Complete,
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell AND Co's
Wamsutta, Tuscarora, Utica, Nonpareil, Bay Mills, Clark's Water Twist and White Rock SHIRTING MUSLINS.
5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Utica, Pequot and Nesmy Brown and Bleached SHEETINGS and PILLOW MUSLINS.
A choice stock of NEW PRINTS, CHINTZES and PERCALES just opened.
BARNSLEY DAMASK TABLE LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH BROWN AND BLEACHED TABLE LINENS.
New Styles TURKEY RED DAMASK.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS, a fresh stock just received.
BLACK ALPACAS, MOHAIR LUSTRES and BRILLIANTEENS.
BLACK SILK WARP HENRIETTA CLOTHS and CASHMERES,
BLACK and FANCY DRESS SILKS, at the Lowest Market Prices.
118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Morganstern & Co.
Bulletin for This Week.
New Goods for Spring, 1873,
The Finest Assortment ever received in this Market. We invite your examination of the following Goods:
SILK SCARFS, SILK FICHUS.
SPANISH LACE VEILS.
LACE COLLARS, all kinds.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
COLLARS SUFFLING, at 30c to $1 75 per yard.
GUIPURE LACES, GIMPS AND FRINGES.
HAMBURG FLOUNCING, EDGING AND INSERTING.
P. K and CAMBRIC MUSLIN.
NAPKINS and LINEN TOWELING.
WHITEY JET ORNAMENTS and PINS.
HEAD BANDS and DARTS.
SHELL and HORN COMBS.
TURQUOISE SILKS, all shades.
TRIMMING SILKS and SATINS.
BLACK DRESS SILKS at Low Figures.
KID GLOVES—One, Two and Three Buttons.
LISLE, LINEN and SILK GLOVES.
Hosiery Department, Large and Varied.
LADIES' COTTON UNDERWEAR.
GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
TIES, BOWS, SCARFS and COLLARS.
HALF HOSE, LISLE, BALBRIGAN and COTTON SHIRTS and HANDKERCHIEFS.
All the Above Goods New and Choice.

Spring Styles
Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool
HATS,
SILK AND CLOTH
CAPS.
LATEST NOVELTIES
IN MARKET, AT
PALMER'S
HAT HOUSE,
151 WOOD ST.

Attention, Capitalists!
For a Permanent and Paying Investment, Subscribe to the Capital Stock of the
U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Co.,
Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.
Capital Stock $400,000. Shares $100 Each.
Timmers, Capitalists, and all persons seeking a SAFE INVESTMENT for surplus means, are invited to investigate the present status of this Company, and the tangible and exclusive basis upon which its Stock of Dividend is established, which justifies the belief that the stock will pay a dividend of 40 PER CENT. annually.
Not a box of Tin or Terne Plates has ever been made in the United States, while 75 per cent of all the plate made in England are imported to this country. In 1872, 2,364,418-4 tons of Tin Plate were imported, and for the year ending January 25, there were imported 47,184 boxes.
A Birmingham (England) paper says: "Of our total shipments of Tin Plates, the United States absorb nearly 50 per cent—the quantity last year showing a fifty per cent increase compared with 1871. We understand that this manufacture is now being undertaken in America, and some of the works, therefore, will be lost to us."
The Company has purchased land for the works near McKeesport, Pa., on the Monongahela River, and in the heart of the Coal and Coke region, and will thus realize all other transportation to all parts of the country, also the Letters Patent of Wm. O. Davies for coating plates which patent gives the Company 25 per cent. advantage over any competing manufactory of Tin Plate that may be established.
Stock Books are now open at the Wylie Avenue Saving Bank and the "Post World" office, Pittsburgh, and Allegheny Homestead Bank, 241 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.
DIRECTORS.
J. D. STROUS, WASHINGTON JARVIS,
C. W. RIGGS, HENRY H. DEMMLER,
M. V. B. COWEN, FERD. PROTZMAN,
WILLIAM O. DAVIES
OFFICERS.
J. D. STROUS, President and Treasurer.
M. V. B. COWEN, Secretary.
J. D. Strous is now calling on the citizens, soliciting stock. 7th

KAUFMAN,
OPPENHEIMER
& COMPANY.
REMOVAL.
Finding our present premises entirely inadequate to size for our increased business we shall on or about March 15, 1873, Remove to the Large and Commodious Building,
No. 233 Liberty Street,
HEAD OF WOOD STREET.
During this last six months we have been Enlarging and Refitting this Store, making it one of the LARGEST AND BEST LIGHTED IN THE CITY.
Piece Goods and Tailor Trimmings.
Our Stock of Piece Goods and Tailor Trimmings, Cloth, Beaver Cloths, Cashmeres, Meltons, Cassimeres and Vestings of the very best of Foreign and Domestic Manufacture, will always be full and complete, and larger than ever heretofore.
Clothing Department.
The long experience we have had in this branch of business, Manufacturing all our own Clothing, and knowing the wants of the Trade, makes our Stock unsurpassed in Quality as well as Variety.
Our Terms are Liberal and our Prices as Low as any House here or elsewhere.
We solicit an examination of our Stock by all Buyers before purchasing.
We guarantee satisfaction to all who may deal with us.
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.

JUST OPENING,
A Large and Varied Stock of
HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY,
Bought Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES,
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN P. DEAN,
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer,
81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
Bargains in Cutlery and other Goods.

NEW ORLEANS
SWEETS!
SUGAR!
MOLASSES!
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF THESE
Popular Goods in the West.
Wm. Glenn & Sons,
70 and 72 Vine Street,
CINCINNATI.
7th

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with New and Elegant Furniture, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.
A Hack will be run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

DRY GOODS.
McKEE'S
DRY GOODS
ESTABLISHMENT,
59 Market St.,
IS NOW FULLY STOCKED WITH
Seasonable Goods,
AMONG WHICH ARE
McGregor Plaids,
Kid, Silk and Lisle Gloves,
Empress Cloths,
Embroidered and Stitched Hdkfs.,
Silks, in every style and variety.
Dress Goods,
REPS,
YARD WIDE PERCALES.
GRENADINES,
OTTOMAN FLANNELS.
OXFORD SUITINGS,
DELAINES,
STRIPED JAPS,
MOHAIRS
And ALPACAS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A. D. McKEE,
Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh

NEW GOODS.
McElroy & Dickson,
54
Wood Street.

DRY GOODS.
Spring, 1873. Spring, 1873.
SPRING GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
New Spring Dress Goods.
At 12½c, Lenten Silk Plaids.
At 15c, Imperial Repp.
At 12½c, Gray Dress Goods.
NEW BLACK SILKS,
NEW COLORED SILKS.
At 25c, New Dress Goods in New Spring styles.
At 50c, Black Striped Mohairs, extra barganins.
At 50c, Beautiful Dress Goods, rich shades.
NEW WHITE GOODS,
NEW WHITE PIQUES,
NAINSOOKS, JACONETS,
SWISS TARLATANS, &c., &c.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
LADIES' MOURNING WRAPPERS,
SHAWLS, SCARFS, CLOAKS, &c.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL. O. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the fastest Steamships afloat, from or to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Entrance to Office through T. Mellon & Sons' Bank.)

BANK STOCKS, INSURANCE STOCK, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER, Bought and Sold on Commission only. Whether you wish to Buy or Sell, call or address me as above.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 61 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILDS, J. V. MCDONALD, JAMES T. BRADY, S. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL REMER, C. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, HON. ROBT. MCKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, L. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected. Wheat and Cheese.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent.

Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Corporations, on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, March 10, 1873.

The local money market shows but little change worthy of mention. The general characteristics which we have noted for the past few days have been intensified and rates are hardening. Borrowers who depend on outside capital find loans hard to make, as the new rerolls to the great army of the impecunious the Treasury that he had the right to issue $44,000,000 of legal tenders, the markets for stocks and bonds are active. Gold is strong throughout the day, and touched the highest point for 18 months. The supply of cash gold is evidently scarce, and this is beginning to be felt, as cash gold was worth 1-32 for use over night. Carrying rates are from 1 to 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for use are given as follows: 30 days, 1-16 to ⅛; 60 days, ⅛ to ⅛; 90 days, ⅛; 4 months, ⅛; 6 months, ⅛ to ⅛. Currency is worth for 30 days, 7 per cent. and ½; 60 days, 7 per cent. and ½; 90 days, 7 per cent. and ½, indicating an easy money market for the next three months. Should the Secretary of the Treasury act upon his asserted authority, we may look for a season of furious speculation with wide fluctuations in stocks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅛	116⅛	116
U. S. Bonds of 1868		117⅛	116⅞
10-40s			
New 5s	113	113⅛	113⅛
Coupons	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
Currency	115½	115½	115½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Coupons, 1881	115⅛
United States 5s of 1881	115⅛
United States 5s of 1862	115⅛
United States 5s of 1864	115⅛
United States 5s of 1865	114⅝
United States 5s of 1865, new	114⅝
United States 6s of 1867	116⅛
United States 6s of 1868	116⅞
United States 10-40s	116
United States 6s, January and July, 1881	114⅝
United States 6s, January and July, 1868	114⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅝
Currency Certificates	115½

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 10 1873.	10 A.M.	11 A.M.	12 M.	1 P.M.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Gold	114½	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Carton, Oulton & Co	87	87	87	87	87	87
Quicksilver	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Quicksilver, pref	46	46	46	46	46	46
Pacific Mail	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½
Adams Express	50	50	50	50	50	50
American Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
United States Express	49	49	49	49	49	49
New York Central	96	96	96	96	96	96
Erie	25	25	25	25	25	25
Michigan Central	107	107	107	107	107	107
Michigan Southern	87	87	87	87	87	87
Illinois Central	122	122	122	122	122	122
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93	93	93	93	93	93
Chicago & Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107	107
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Western Union Tel. Co	28	28	28	28	28	28
Ohio & Mississippi	30	30	30	30	30	30
Toledo & Wabash	46	46	46	46	46	46
Wabash, pref	72	72	72	72	72	72
Fort Wayne	100	100	100	100	100	100
Ohio & Mississippi, pref	46	46	46	46	46	46
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15	15	15
Terre Haute, pref	30	30	30	30	30	30
Canton Co	46	46	46	46	46	46
Pacific of Missouri	30	30	30	30	30	30
North Western	83	83	83	83	83	83
North Western, pref	87	87	87	87	87	87
Rock Island & St. Jo	20	20	20	20	20	20
Mount Vernon	15	15	15	15	15	15
Atlantic Mail	45	45	45	45	45	45

—When reading of the great furor in the New Jersey Legislature on this occasion, a day or two ago, of the passage of the Camden & Amboy Railroad bill through the House by a unanimous vote, we thought such sudden harmonizing of interests so recently virulently antagonistic to each other must be clearly seen. It seemed barely possible that the majority in the Senate, after badly defeating the opponents one day, could in a manner so lamb-like and tame, go over the next in the House, making the same proposition so completely changed. Then, and, in the language of the lobby, we thought of "a job," and that probably the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company had succeeded in getting their bill through the Legislature on the quiet. But the New York Sun now tells us more completely than satisfactory. It says the Senate, after badly defeating a majority of the members, and does not doubt that the merits of the bill or its chance in the Senate, which, it says, was entitled to be virtuous now. But the practical working is another matter, and the Senate majority knew it. The Advertiser says "they have proven the bill like proof. No one will doubt that can match it except under Pennsylvania control. To the people there are no longer opportunities, but they are now competing in the mass. The Air Line bill was a truly competing measure. Having beaten that, the Pennsylvanians can be generous without expense to themselves—a happy position to occupy in the affairs of life. They have added to, instead of decreasing their monopoly." While the Advertiser discovers some hope in the passage of a freight Navigation bill, and under it looks for stimulation of enterprise in the northern part of the State.—*Ledger.*

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic review of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna Central..... 89¾ Phila. and Erie..... 26
Reading..... 97⅛ Lehigh Navigation.. 37⅜
United Cos. of N. J.. 121⅜ Pittsburgh Stock.. 75
Oil Creek & A. V. R.. 33½ A. V. R. R. 7-30s .. 91
Lehigh Valley R. R.. 60⅞ Central Transportation.. 43

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 10, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather continues mild and pleasant, and the streets are daily thronged with pedestrians of all sexes, ages, nationalities, and colors, seemingly glad that they can once more venture forth upon the streets without regard to the warnings of Jack Frost. We are pleased to an improved trade in all departments, and ere many days elapse the volume of business will reach such proportions that even the most sanguine will be astonished. Prices, as a general thing, rule about uniform, with the exceptions of bacon and provisions, which show a decided upward tendency, the advance being noted below.

The following are the wholesale rates of the market, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—Receipts 127 bbls. Sales at 7½c to 8½c ₱ lb., as to quality and quantity. Market uniform.

APPLE BUTTER—Demand fair at 50@55c per gallon.

BACON—Common sods ash 4¼@4½c; refined 5½@6c; pots, 5¼@5½c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3½ @3½c; bicarb soda, 4½c; crystal, 7½c.

ALE—X, ₱ bbl, $6; XX, $10; porter, $10; India ale, $15.

BUTTER—Receipts 31 packages against 68. The prices of prime roll for table use may be quoted at 30@35c; good to prime 28@29c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Following are the revised quotations at which leading houses make as set: Sugar cured hams 12½c; sugar cured shoulders 8½c; pork shoulders 7½c; no plain 9½c; canvas cured 12½c; dried beef 9½c; breakfast bacon 12½c; pickled pork 12½c; lard in tierces, 9½c; in half bbls, 10½c; in kegs, 10½c; in buckets, 10¼c; pig do, 9½c; bacon sides, in bulk, 7½c.

BEANS—White navy ₱ bushel 2½@2 bushel.

BROOMS—Market quiet at 2½@3c ₱ 3.

BRISTLES—Dressed, 35@36c; undressed, 25@26c.

BROOM CORN—Sales in a small way at 4½@5c.

CHEESE—New York factory, 12c; Ohio do 12½c; dairy, 11c; Limburger, 14½@15c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Scarlett's and Cherry's berries at $4 ₱ bbl; Jersey, $4 ₱ bbl; Cape Cod, $4 ₱ bbl.

COAL OIL—Standard White 24 25@25½ ₱ gal; prime 23 @24c; straight prime 22½@23c; fancy 26@26½c; crude, lower 20½c in packages, 23c.

CANDLES—Sperm 50@55c; Crystal 55c; H & L XXX 60c; common flavored 6½@6½c; Union 16c; Florida, 14c; extra drips $1 30.

RICE—Carolina 8½@8½c; Rangoon 7½@7½c.

SALT—Coarse, Ohio—Choice 80c; strictly prime 75c; prime 73c ₱ gallon.

FEATHERS—Extra $2 50; Valencies 19½c; Muscatels $2 50@ Sackers $5 50 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Receipts since our last, by rail and river were as follows:

Wheat, sacks	112	Corn, sacks	22
Barley, sacks	2,662	Rye, sacks	22
Oats, sacks	370		

The market remains substantially unchanged, and we quote as follows: Prime red winter $1 75@1 80 ₱ bushel; white, $1 80@1 90. Oats firmer. We quote prime white 44@45c ₱ bushel; good mixed 41@43c; sack 39@42c. Corn—Market unchanged in prices; shelled, on track, 49@50c; free in elevator 50@51c; ear, in bulk, 43@45c; sacked, 45@47c. Rye 85@86c. Barley—Fall 95@97½; spring 85@90c ₱ bushel.

HAY—There is an increased demand, and sales are reported of baled on wharf and track at $20@25 ₱ ton.

HONEY—Sales at 25@26c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Sales at 25@26c ₱ lb.

HOPS—55@60c for 1871s; 1870s not saleable.

IRON—Sweden refined $11 ₱ ton; common $1 25.

LARD OIL—Sales at 70@72½; No. 1 extra 90@95c ₱ gallon.

MILL FEED—Bran 90@95c ₱ cwt.; middlings $1 10@1 25.

MINCE MEAT—Choice brands 10c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Yellow $6@7; red $4 50@5 00. Stocks light.

POTATOES—Lake Shore peachblows, on track, 75@ 76c; store 80@85c. Mixed at lower rates.

PEARS—Sales at 2½@3c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—Sales extra No 1 at $1 65 ₱ bbl; No 2 $1 15.

SAPOLIO—$6 00 ₱ case of 6 doz each.

SEEDS—Clover new $6 50@6 75; timothy seed $4 00@4 15; flaxseed $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Sales at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 92c ₱ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 11, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market opened firm in the same unsettled condition we left it on Saturday, there being no change as relates to prices or demands, the supply of crude had refined being in excess of the demand, and prices ruled low. Refined sold in bbls at 22 cents @, extreme rates, equal to 5½@5¾c here, per gallon at other points in the oil regions, see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report sales of car load lots of standard brands, free on cars at works, at 15½c. Lots of 500 to 1,000 bbls can be obtained at lower prices.

[By Western Union Telegraph to Commercial.]

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 10.—*The Herald* says: The markets to-day were weak, and not characterized by any unusual features. Prices—

500 bbls in per road, spot..... 22 00
500 bbls in per road, spot..... 22 00
500 bbls Oil City, spot..... 22 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot..... 22 00
500 bbls Parker's, spot..... 22 00
500 bbls Parker's, spot..... 22 00
500 bbls Tidioute, spot..... 21 95
1,000 bbl Tidioute, spot..... 21 95

NEW YORK, March 10.—Crude in bulk quiet at 8½c, the local price offered, with 8½c asked. Refined decreased, with sales of 2,000 bbls at 19½c, seller all year. Crude certificates quiet and steady; adeptha dull and weak; March delivery 18c; April do 18c; May do 18c; seller April, $2 20; May, $2 20.

PETROLEUM.—March 10.—Market weak and not fairly opened yet; spot, 22 00@22 02½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Market dull at $2 10.

[By Western Union Telegraph to Commercial.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Market quiet and unquoted at 22 cents 00.

OIL CITY, March 10.—Market dull at $2 20; upper and lower Pool Creek, $2 22½.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Market dull; S. W., 59@c; refined, 22@23c. Sales 125 bbls; May 20c.

[By Pendleton and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Benson 19@c; Crude in bulk 8½c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
B S Duncan	Chicago Oil Works	89
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	200
Lockhart & Co	Cincinnati Oil Works	71
N W Severson	Peerless Oil Works	483
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Works	174
W W Nichols	Peerless Oil Works	240
Fisher Bros	C C Beggs	149
Fisher Bros	Freedom Oil Works	318
B S Duncan	American Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and Rivers.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Riverside Oil Wks	Citizens' Oil Works	620
Crystal Oil Works	Brilliant Oil Works	691
Peerless Oil Wks	Standard Oil Wks	784
Freedom	C C Beggs	318
American Oil W	do	80
Total		4,724

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, March 10, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central Ref'g Co	J. P. Logan, Phila	94
Soth Penn & Co	Warner, K & Co, Phila	100
S Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	942
Vesta Oil Works	Tack Bros & Co, Phila	100
Citizens' Oil Co	Tack Bros & Co, Phila	410
Livingston Bro	Warden, F & Co, Phila	150
Total		3,376

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON, March 8.—The market for both pig and bar iron is very firm, and prices tend upward. Reports from abroad indicate a constant hardening in the market for refined iron. Prices have now reached a point which prevents any American importations, and dealers are compelled to replenish their stocks from American mills. These are firm in their prices, and some of them refuse to take orders at a fixed rate, on account of the rise in coal and pig iron. Others are filling orders at about 4½ cents, the ruling Philadelphia price. Scrap and English irons are selling at the same prices. Lake steel very firm and owing to the small offerings of it it is not in active demand. We cannot hear of a dealer who pais less for a lot of Colliers for a customer, and some quote lower prices. Some holders of American are somewhat firmer than last week, but loss so than others, and our quotations do not.

We quote lots of American pig at $26@28 ₱ ton, as to quality; Scotch at $28@29; Lake Superior do at $26@28; Scotch is held firmly. We quote English at 4½@4¾c; Swedes at 4½@4¾c; Gothenburg at 5½@5¾c; American at $55.

Nails command $3 ₱ keg.

Following are the wholesale prices for—

Boxes, tight.....16 @17 c Copper, ruby..25 @25½c
Boxes, loose.....14 @15 c Copper, blue..26 @26½c
Copper, tight..24 @25½c Lead.....6 @6½c
Charcoal plates, IC.....$6 50@7 00 Spelter.....6 @6½c

For tin plates, 10 per cent. advance on the prices of the former a week ago, and the latter, 12½ @13c, at $5 50. *Price Current.*

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON, March 8.—There is no improvement to note in the market for wool, which remains very much depressed. In fact, sales have been made this week at lower prices than last week, and there appears to be less "coaxing" to the market now than at our last writing. There seems to be good cause for this condition of things. The stock of good fleece wool in this market is not heavy, and manufacturers are carrying light stocks; but each holder seems anxious to sell, and buyers of course take advantage of this feeling, and cheapen. But within the past few days purchasers have had things entirely their own way, and the market is weak, and shows no disposition to improve. Of course, any even strong wool on their own goods have even strong wool on their own goods have not purchased heavily. The opinion among the trade seems to be that the bottom has been reached, but everything is unsettled and uncertain.

The sales of good western fleece have been small. The sales of good Ohio XX, Michigan at 54@55c; and other grades in proportion. Pulled wools are quiet, and sales are made at prices which vary so widely as to render it almost impossible to give quotations. Foreign wools are selling at a little about equal to what they were a week ago. A fair price for choice lots of Cape wool, as the market goes, is 36c, though some small and very choice lots may bring a little higher price. Inferior grades are selling as low as 22c. Reports from the London sales state that the market for Australian is without change. There have been some purchases on Boston account, at prices which will make the cost about the same as acquired Ohio fleece bought at current rates.

Receipts of wool for the week ending March 8th foot up 3,528,000 pounds domestic, and 1,014,000 pounds foreign.

Sales for the week have been 560,000 lbs domestic and 200,000 lbs foreign. Included in the former are the following sales of fleece: 40,000 lbs at 54@55c; 32,000 lbs Ohio at 60c; 50,000 lbs do on private terms; 25,000 lbs Michigan at 55@56c; 50,000 lbs do at 56c; 18 medium at 55@57½c; 5,000 lbs do at 56c; 4,800 lbs Pennsylvania XX at 60c; 6,000 lbs New Hampshire at 60c; 10,000 lbs do at 61c; 5,000 lbs No 1 and 2 at 48c; 1,000 lbs coarse at 50c. In unwashed the sales have been 1,000 lbs at 35c, and 30,000 lbs at 40c.

In pulled wool the sales have been 1,000 lbs extra at 50c; 7,000 lbs do at 48c; 9,500 lbs do at 46c; 1,000 lbs do at 45c; 10,000 lbs do at 44c; 2,000 lbs do at 43c; 7,000 lbs super at 52@53c; 3,000 lbs do at 48c; 4,000 lbs do at 46c; 2,500 lbs No 1 at 42c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

March 8.—The iron meets a limited demand, with sales of pig reported at $26@28 for No 1 to 3 foundry; $24@25 for forge, at Hinkston, at $21 50; and 2,000 tons Scotch and Shapinshanna do do, at the latter figure, cash.

Manufactured iron—Bar is quoted at 4 2 10c @ 4 5 10c; refined iron, 4 5 10c; Juniata do, 4 5 10c; Hungarian do, 4 5 10c; Norway do, 4 5 10c; Swedes, 5 5 10c; Juniata do, 5 5 10c; Hungarian do, 5 5 10c; Norway do, 5 5 10c; Swedes, 6 5 10c; Juniata do, 6 5 10c; Hungarian do, 6 5 10c; Norway do, 6 5 10c; Swedes,

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spanish Radicals Striving for a Federal Republic.

MADRID, March 10.—Senor Fr. V. Margall, Minister of the Interior, presides over the Ministerial Council in the absence of Senor Figueras. The Radical deputies from Andalusia have called a meeting of deputies from Andalusia to the Assembly to-morrow, to consider the plan for establishing up a federal state under the provisional form of government in Andalusia, based on free trade and free ports. The proclamation are organizing a horizontary central committee in Madrid. The intimidation have made attempts to seduce the commander of the garrison from their loyalty to the government, but without success.

Carlists Cutting Railways and Burning Stations.

PARIS, March 10.—A dispatch from Bayonne says the Carlists in the Spanish province of Garpuzcoa have cut the railroad and burned several stations between San Sebastian and Irun. Travel between these towns is entirely suspended. Bands of insurgents are threatening Irun, and it is feared the town will fall into their hands.

Bismarck on the Catholic Clergy.

BERLIN, March 10.—Prince Bismarck made a powerful speech to-day in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, in support of the bill limiting the powers of the R man Catholic clergy.

Queen Pauline, mother of the King of Wirtemburg, died to-day, aged seventy-three.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 10.—The steamships Abyssinia, Cambria and Wyoming have arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 10, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ and for account 92¾. American securities: 5-20s of '62, 93¾; ditto of 1865, 93¾; ditto 10s, 90¾; Erie Railway 51¾. Tallow 44s 9d. Refined petroleum 1s2.

PARIS, March —. Rentes 57 francs 15 centimes. Cotton heavy; middling uplands 95½; Orleans 95½; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Wheat steady; spot and early delivery at Savannah 1,000 bales; March and April delivery at Rouen or Chirleston 9s 10½. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 19s 2d. Flour 37s 6d@38s. Corn 29s@29s 5d. Cheese 72s. Cumberland middles 36s@38s 3d; short ribs 39s 6d. Turpentine 40s 6d. Petroleum 45 francs.

ANTWERP, March 10.—Refined petroleum 47 francs.

FIRE AND STORM.

Olbert's Oil Refinery, at Parkersburg, Takes Fire—Loss About $6,000—Greater Damage Prevented by a Wind Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., March 10, 1873.

Olbert's oil refinery, on the outskirts of the town, caught fire on Sunday evening and for a time threatened to be very destructive. Some of the men filling a tank with oil allowed it to run over. The oil, to the depth of two feet, took fire and rapidly spread over the yard, enveloping it in flames. A still bursted, letting more flaming oil loose, which soon covered the Kanawha river, endangering all the boats, refineries, factories, &c., along its banks. Fortunately at this time a very fierce gale was blowing up the river, which kept the flames and the water back. A momentary lull in the wind let the burning oil and flame down the river until it nearly reached Camden's immense oil yard and barrel factory, but springing up again more fiercely than before, it drove the fire back so that it exhausted itself. Olbert's loss in stills, tanks, oil, &c., is about six thousand dollars; fully covered by insurance.

The storm did considerable damage in the town and vicinity, prostrating fences, signboards, telegraph lines, &c., but it is an ill wind that blows no one good.

CRIMES.

During Bank Robbery in Louisville—No Clue to the Perpetrators.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—This morning the clerks of the Falls City Tobacco bank, corner of Seventh and Main streets, found it impossible to unlock the safe and it was supposed the lock was out of order. A man was sent for to open it. The doors were forced about four o'clock this afternoon, when it was discovered that the burglars had entered the top of the vault from a room on the second story, cutting a hole in the floor and through the arch over the vault and an inch of chilled iron casting, then with drills and powder bursted open the door. The safe was made by Diebold, Cincinnati. The safe was the cashier's and had only special depositing and collateral in it. The collateral and deposits consist of collateral loans which were left behind, but the following special deposits are known to be missing: Seven packages, $1,000 gold; ten ten forty government bonds, one thousand each; two five hundred each; one two hundred each. The teller's safe by the side of the cashier's, and containing the bank funds, was undisturbed. The bank keeps nobody on guard, the burglars accomplished their work yesterday and last night. Access to the room over the vault was occupied for several years as the office of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New Jersey. The company had lifted the matting in the room, cut through the floor, and after scooping out the earth replaced the planks and matting so that the floor looked as if undisturbed. A full set of burglar's tools were left by the daring operators, consisting of four and one-half sledge hammer, drills, fuse, &c. It is impossible yet to ascertain how much money is missing as the bank is not believed to be much more than above mentioned bonds and gold. Clue to the perpetrators of the robbery. One thousand dollars reward offered for their capture, and information of the affair has been telegraphed to the principal cities reached from here by rail.

There has been considerable controversy, even among horsemen, concerning horse clipping; those who contend that it is cruel to deprive the animal of the covering given him by nature being met by those who insist that the animals show much better feeling after they are clipped, and that better feeding they can be more easily and thoroughly cared for. It was left, however, for Judge Balcolm, of the Supreme Court of New York, to declare horse clipping an indictable offence. He has so did in his recent charge to the Grand Jury, and added that persons who were in doubt as to its cruelty could determine it by dressing themselves in linen clothes and straw hats and going out to ride on cold winter days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steam tannery belonging to Armstrong & Story, at Chillicothe, Ohio, was destroyed by fire Saturday night—the work of an incendiary. Loss $27,000; insured for $11,600.

Three men and a boy were killed by a boiler explosion at Glenco, Ontario, Saturday.

The heaviest snow storm of the season occurred at Concord, Maine, Monday morning. Snow fell to the depth of six inches.

John R. Hoxsie, general freight agent of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, died at Erie yesterday, of acute rheumatism.

The counterfeiters arrested at Philadelphia on Saturday had a hearing yesterday and were committed in default of bail in $18,000, and Abrahams and Weisner in default of $7,500 each. Andrew Bowman waived a hearing, and was also required to give bail.

At Baltimore, yesterday, in the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the committee in the case of Rev. J. C. Clarke, of White Sulpher Springs, W. Va., reported the charge of immorality sustained, and Clarke was expelled from the Church. The committee in the case of Dr. Austin are taking testimony.

It is denied that George William Curtis is dangerously ill. He is confined to his room, the result of overwork, but will be out in a few days, when he will probably take a respite from all labor for some months to come.

Rumor says that Commodore Vanderbilt intends to convert the Harlem Road into a freight adjunct to the Hudson River Road, instead of doubling the track of the latter.

The steamships Adriatic and Corinthian, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Ellen Fitzgibbon, aged sixty-four years, and Joe Ryan, aged sixty-seven, were run over yesterday at Nashville by the truck of a fire company, the company and very seriously wounded. The truck was on its way to a fire and was running rapidly. The fire involved a loss of $1,500.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of Cincinnati yesterday adopted the initial steps of an attempte form a union of the Evangelical denomination. A plan presented by Rev. Dr. Jeffray, Baptist church, was adopted. It arranges for a meeting of the people of all denominations at some future day to confer as to the methods for a union.

Sunday night at seven o'clock, at Stephenson's store, Powell county, Kentucky, in a quarrel Ned. Tyrand drew a pistol and shot John Christy through the head, killing him instantly. He then mounted his horse, pulled pell-mell away and has not been heard from. The parties had been drinking together.

The Indiana Legislature on Monday adjourned *sine die*.

W. E. Talbot, a prominent business man and an old citizen of Indianapolis, died in that city yesterday.

The ice was going out of the Missouri river at Omaha yesterday, with but little rise of water. About one thousand feet of the wagon road bridge across Loula river, at Columbus, Nebraska, was carried away by the ice yesterday morning.

The body of a man who threw himself under a freight train, near Baltimore, Md., Saturday evening has been identified as that of Geo. W. Hall, the murderer of Miss Shockley.

A heavy snow storm with high wind commenced yesterday morning at Augusta, Maine, and continued through the day. Six inches of snow fell. Trains are delayed.

At a meeting of the Wholesale Grocers' Association, of Philadelphia, yesterday, the Committee on Transportation was directed to report at the next meeting why the rates of transportation between Philadelphia and Chicago are higher than between Boston and Chicago.

James M. Hawkins, arrested at Columbus some days ago, charged with bigamy, was confronted by his two wives in the Police Court yesterday and confessed his guilt. He was bound over to court in the sum of $1,000.

The St. Louis County Liberal Republican County Convention met yesterday morning and after considerable discussion resolved to make no nominations for city officers in the election next month, but will support such candidates as best represent their views and principals.

The report of the surrender of the Modoc Indians is confirmed, and belief is expressed that the peace will be permanent.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Cattle—Receipts 2,668 head; market fairly active and prices firm for shipping grades, good to choice native steers are selling freely at from 4c to 5c per lb; good to choice corn fed Texans at 4½c to 5c; a lot of 1,000 head of 1,076 lbs average brought 4¾ 25; cows sold at $2 25@4 50; shipments 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts 7,500 head; fair shipping demand and prices firm for good lots, active for medium and common; good sold at $4 65@5 00; choice $4 70@4 90; common to fair $4 35@4 60; shipments 9,000 head.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Flour dull; treble extra $6 50; family $8 00@8 50. Corn—Mixed 55c. Oats 50c. Bran $1 00@1 07½. Hay—Prime $17 00; choice $16 00@16 50. Pork higher at $16 00@16 50@17 00. Bacon—Shoulders 8½c; clear sides 9½@9¾c; clear 9¾@10c. Lard dull; tierce 9½@9¾c; keg 10@10½c. Sugar in good demand; fair supply; fair 7½c. Molasses unchanged. Whisky good at 93c@95c. Coffee unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 1 Milwaukee $1 09; No 2 do $1 02½. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No 2, 36½c. Rye steady, dull and declined; No 1, 67c. Corn quiet and unchanged; No 2 declined 1c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 84c.

XLIII CONGRESS.

Extra Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1873.

The Committee on Elections were discussing the minute and report at the next session the best and most practicable method of electing the President and Vice President of the United States, together with a plan for the organization of a tribunal to determine all contested questions connected therewith. The committee have yet to sit during the recess of the Senate.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, offered a resolution that the witnesses summoned to attend the investigations by the Senate be paid four dollars per day while in attendance, and five cents per mile each way of the distance actually traveled, which was laid over.

Mr. CHANDLER presented petitions for compulsory paper legislation.

Mr. PENTON proposed to present other petitions, when Mr. Hamlin objected to the reception of any petitions of a legislative nature.

The Senate at ten minutes past twelve went into Executive session. When the doors were again opened, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Elections, that Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to the Senate by the Kansas Legislature.

At the request of Mr. Morton the report of the case was read.

Mr. MORTON, after preliminary remarks, alluded to the general denial of Caldwell that he had received any member of the Kansas Legislature to vote for any member of the Kansas Legislature to vote for him, and then proceeded to argue that the charge that Caldwell was elected by the use of money was sustained by the testimony. He quoted parliamentary law to show that such was the fact, and that by the natural rules of parliamentary privilege, but when a single elector is prevented from exercising his right by improper influences, who say:

"We concur in the above report of the Executive Committee, and join in asking the Legislature to pass the bill:"

A bill to be entitled "An act" —Geo. W. Murphy, S. B. Thompson, J. C. Davitt, Jr., A. H. Brown, S. C. Frauenman, Joseph F. L. Keating, Lacock, Kerr, Gallagher, C. J. O'Connor, Jr., Patrick Murphy, Mark Durbin, Longden & McGrath, A. Hartung, S. T. McClelland, L. McIntosh, Jr., Wm. King, Elder, Fetterman, Jr., Wm. Kerr, M. W. Acheson, Geo. Shiras, Jr., A. H. Childs, Francis Torrence, H. S. Mellon, Jr., Reed, Boyd & Reed, Wm. Vankirk, J. C. Porter, John A. Caughey, Edward Abel, Samuel Gailinger, Thos. A. Spence, S. H. Reisher, Wm. M. Arkinson, R. M. Riddle, Jr., Wm. M. Snowden, H. Woodhouse, W. H. Britt, J. Schoonmaker, Jr., Michael Kaufhold, Gerhart & Post, Wm. Hubbard, Robert Hays, C. Retter, J. S. Bentz, R. H. Wiser, R. H. Carnes, Stephen Mercer, Jr., Neale, John W. Ziegler, S. P. Armstrong, Alex. Thompson, Thos. J. Burchfield, Rodgers & Wilson, George Shiras, Jr., H. H. Fleming, Robert McCain, William H. Forsyth, Wm. H. Barnes, Joseph Horne, J. P. Henderson, P. Wyman, Jr., Beverly Jones, Wm. M. Lyon, Wm. Phillips, John McD. Crossan, G. E. North, Thos. B. Atterbury, J. S. Atterbury, James Sanlsbury, John P. Heiss, David Berg, D. Wenke, E. G. Krehan, Wm. Doyle, James Kerr, S. A. Powell, J. H. White.

North End—Thomas Jones, Gallagher & Co.

MCCLURE TOWNSHIP.—W. J. Langfitt, Charles Hartman, James L. Belford, and five hundred others, residents of Allegheny, and the districts north of the river.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the bankruptcy matter of Alternoti & Houghton, of Luzerne county, the assignee was ordered to sell certain personal property of the value of $1,183.

In the case of Hall Cook vs. Cook, Davis & Leech, of Erie county, bankrupts, Judge McCandless delivered an opinion on the rule to show cause why certain moneys accruing from a Sheriff's sale should not be paid into Court. The Court held that the conflict of proofs is such as to prompt the Court to direct the assignee to bring suit for the money realized at the Sheriff's sale, that the facts may be found by a jury.

Rogers, Wallace & Co., coal dealers, of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Hampton.

The case of John Hockenstein vs. George B. Bell, suited, being a *scire facias* on a merchant's lien and previously reported is still on trial before Judge Kirkpatrick.

The first case taken up before Judge Hampton was that of James Neeley vs. Isaac Richey; suit for slander. Plaintiff alleges that the defendant in the case made use of certain false, malicious and evil words and things regarding him and calculated to injure his reputation. The defendant denied the plaintiff with the larceny of rails owned by him. Three thousand dollars was the sum claimed for damages. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $150.

The next case called was that of Barbara Alles vs. George School. Action on a book account. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

197. (O. I.) J. H. Hays vs. T. W. Briggs.
3. Wenzel vs. Steam Brick Co.
28. Same vs. Same.
47. Worr vs. Wilson.
48. P. Wenzel vs. Steam Brick Co.
49. Loeffler vs. Woods Run Savings Bank.
72. B. Emery vs. R. Watson.
56. Domenec Sechi vs. Thomas Murdock, et al.
57. F. H. Eaton vs. Matthew Early.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the case of Thomas Bigger vs. Edward Cunningham, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for $25 57 for plaintiff.

The next case taken up was that of Louise Vorhans vs. Samuel Bing; action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $144 50.

The case of Michael O'Hara, for use, vs the Bank of Pittsburg, was next taken up. This is an action to recover subscriptions alleged to have been paid to the bank by plaintiff while laboring under a misapprehension as to the nature of the instrument he put out.

J. D. Tanline vs. John P. Wogker and Martin Faas, administrators of Faas, deceased. Action to recover on a debt. On trial.

H. W. Williams vs. J. W. Leonard. Action to recover balance due on settlement. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

190. Leezer & Co. vs. McDonald.
123. Winter vs. Epping.
126. Watday vs. Alter.
131. O'Brien vs. Stauffer.
132. Hopevs. Holthouse.
134. Wolfe vs. Hoffman.
159. Mcclurg vs. Lacock et al.
161. Rosa vs. The P. Y. and C. R. R. Co.
162. Francis Hogel & Bro vs. Goldbaugh.
164. The People's Turnpike Company vs. Flocker.
139. Mosher vs. Hopkins.
150. Bannabah vs. Moore.
151. Same vs. Lanahan.
152. Ritzel et. vs. Stauffer et al.
153. Wilson et al. vs Kaul.

Orphans' Court—Judge Sterrett.

The first case called was that of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Reynolds, charged with false pretenses.

It was alleged that by falsely representing himself to be the owner of a house on Penn avenue, he rented it for forty dollars. On motion of the District Attorney a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

James Nicholson, charged with the larceny of sundry articles of clothing, the property of Mr. Mitchell, plead guilty to the charge and was remanded for sentence.

Thomas Burke was charged on oath of William Hill with having entered the stable of the latter and taken a horse and buggy. Defendant, it is alleged, has been forbidden to do so by Hill. On motion of the Assistant District Attorney, the information was quashed for the reason that it was a misdemeanor and his court of blue drilling. He wore no undergarments save a pair of drawers, which was so arranged as to conceal his breast. He hailed from Connecticut, and was aged about seventy-eight years.

Mr. W. A. Showalter, of Latrobe, captured two fine foxes, a red and a black one, a few days since.

The Greensburg *Argus* complains that a band of youthful thieves in that place are committing depredations daily on stables and chicken coops.

The Methodist Episcopal parsonage at Castle Finn, York county, was burned to the ground Friday morning. No insurance.

The Venango *Spectator* has the following: Gillian Beighley and Susan Kerker were married in Butler county on Friday last. After they had arrived to their room the boys gathered to give them the usual serenade. The bride requested them not to make a noise, as the groom was sick, and they went away without music. The next morning the bride was found sitting by the fire and the groom was lying in bed, dead and cold. They were about sixty years old.

The Scranton *Republican* says: Mr. George Keach, the engineer who ran over Edward Fleming a short time ago, in the yard of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was arrested at the instance of the Humane Society and taken before Alderman Watres, who bound him over for his appearance at Court in the sum of $1,000. This society, which has and is still doing so much in the way of saving life, should see to it that the engineers become reckless and have not a proper regard for human life. That is, they do not take the necessary precaution to guard against accidents. The men who are employed by the company. They intend to make this a test case, and if they succeed in sustaining the charges they will compel the company to make engineers more careful in the future. We understand this society is paying for the keeping of Fleming at the City Hospital. He has both legs off.

CITY MATTERS.

Commission Store Robbed.

The commission store of H. J. McCracken & Bro., was robbed shortly before noon, yesterday, of about five hundred dollars in notes and currency. A young man, who evidently was not over 20 years of age, was attending to a customer, is supposed to have abstracted the money from the drawer. No one else could have found some currency on the floor, and noticed that the young man who had entered was missing. On leaving the store the young man disappeared from view. The police were promptly notified, but there is no clue to the thief.

ANTI-CONSOLIDATION.

Special Meeting of Allegheny Councils —An Official Committee Appointed to Visit Harrisburg.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening, for the purpose of appointing a committee to visit Harrisburg to use their influence to defeat consolidation. A number of gentlemen spoke of the opinion that if an official committee (a committee appointed by Councils) was appointed, to address the members of the Legislature, a mass meeting held on Saturday night, it would have great weight in the Legislature, and hence a special meeting was called. Both branches of Councils met at 8 o'clock last evening, and were called to order by their respective Presidents.

In the Common Branch Mr. Hastings offered the following:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils be and they are hereby instructed to appoint a committee of twenty to proceed to Harrisburg during the present session to defeat the consolidation of Allegheny with the city of Pittsburgh, the President of Councils and the Mayor to be added to the committee.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

In the select Branch a motion was made to concur in the action of Common Council. The motion prevailed with only one dissenting voice, John Mc-Graw voting in the negative.

Councils then adjourned.

In the afternoon a resolution was adopted that the sense of the meeting be that if the production bill passed the Legislature the miners will consent to a reduction in their wages probably to four cents a bushel, but if it does not pass they will insist on five cents.

Mr. Street, from the committee appointed to secure the passage of the protection bill, reported that it had passed the House, and would likely pass the Senate.

The report was received and the committee continued. The Chairman, Mr. Bevin, was added to the committee.

The next question taken up was the propriety of establishing a regular City Commission. After considerable discussion it was decided to effect such an organization.

On motion the Executive Committee composed of four members, and three additional members from the meeting were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization. The names of the committee are as follows: Messrs. Geo. Arnsfield, Wm. J. Reid, M. S. Boyle, John H. Hodder, Wm. Street, W. Wagner and August Stetiner.

The question of forming a Miners' Political League was next discussed at length, after which the matter was laid over until next meeting.

The Convention then adjourned.

The First Ward Election Case.

The comm tee of Councils on the First ward election case, failed to meet last evening, owing to the session of the Select Branch. A meeting will be held next Monday evening, when, it is hoped, the conclusion of the investigation may be reached. As will be noticed in the report of Common Council, the committee has reported a conclusion as to the member in that body. It decides that Mr. Milligan, sitting member, was regularly elected, and this report was approved by the branch named.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

AN EXCITING SESSION.

The New City Charter Amended and Approved in the Select Branch—Important Street and Sewer Improvements—The Weighing of Coal—The Monongahela Bridge—First Ward Contested Election—Division of Wards Into Election Precincts.

A regular meeting of City Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In the absence of President Gross, on motion of Mr. A. H. Jones, Mr. Littell was called to preside.

Mr. Gross having arrived during the reading of the minutes, took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. Morrow—Petition for, and resolution, providing for grade of Robinson street. Referred to street committee.

Also, resolution for committee of five to confer with the Board of Health in reference to purchasing site for city burials. Passed.

Mr. Jenny—Remonstrance against sewer on Wylie avenue. Referred to street Committee.

Mr. Fleeson—Petition for sewer on Fourteenth street. Same reference.

Mr. Burgwin—Resolution relative to change of grade on Twenty-fifth street, Twenty-fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. Liddell, remonstrance against construction of sewer on Pennsylvania avenue. Received.

Mr. Liddell, petition for establishment of grade on Atwell street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Bargelin, a resolution for committee to purchase a lot for city purposes in Twenty-third ward. Laid over under objection.

Also, resolution instructing Committee on Parks to report. Passed.

Also, petition asking that the Legislature stop the passage of a bill vacating Coral street until the bill be approved. Advanced. Passed.

Mr. Hargwin moved that the question of vacating Coral street be referred to the Survey Committee. Passed.

Mr. Atkinson, petition for the opening, grading and paving of Twenty-seventh street, South side. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. McCarthy, petition for abatement of water rent in Agnew Tunnel.

Also, petition for weigh scales in the Thirty-sixth ward. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, resolution authorizing the refitting and furnishing of old City Hall. Referred to the Market Committee to make an estimate.

Mr. Zern, report of Allegheny Wharf Committee for February, showing the expenditures $168 33, and the receipts $332 25. Received and filed.

Old business from Common Council was next disposed of.

Mr. J. W. Jones, report of Road Committee for February, showing expenditures for the month $1,856 56. Received and filed.

A resolution passed finally, providing that members be furnished with stationery was non-concurred in.

An ordinance for the macadamizing of Union street, passed in C. C., was also concurred in.

An ordinance authorizing the purchase of a Purdon's Digest for the use of the clerk and committees was adopted.

The Chair then took up the report of the Legislative Committee, covering the draft of "a further supplement to an act incorporating the contracting streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," the substance of the proposed act has already been printed.

THE CITY CHARTER.

Mr. Pearson then presented the report of the Special Committee on City Charter, which has already been published. The committee unanimously report in favor of the passage of the proposed charter. The report was accepted, and on motion received.

Mr. Pearson then moved that the charter be taken up section by section.

Mr. Littell moved that, inasmuch as the charter had been before the members in printed form, for two weeks, the sections do not read, but adopted without reading. That is, that any one amendment might be offered, as each section was read.

Mr. Kennedy opposed the motion and commented severely on the charter. It had been gotten up under very suspicious circumstances, and now it was proposed to pass it without even reading. He also discussed the "ring" feature of the charter and the financial feature, and held that every clause should be carefully examined and weighed. As the charter could not go into effect until 1875, there was no need for haste, and he moved to postpone until the first regular meeting in May.

Mr. Phillips opposed postponement and favored the consideration of the charter.

Mr. Morrow advocated postponement and called for the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. Littell asked what further time was needed? The gentlemen had had the charter before them for two weeks and if they were not ready at the end of that time they should be ready to pass upon it now.

Mr. McClure was opposed to haste, and stated that while he had been fortunate enough to get a copy, several members had failed to get copies, even after calling for them at the office. He also stated that all the copies had been distributed. Some of the features were good—the charter, on the whole, was a good one, and he felt inclined to vote for it; but some features were very objectionable, and he passed would be glad if they were discussed in the hands of a few schoming politicians. There was no need for haste, and he was in favor of postponing.

Mr. Phillips had not seen a copy of the charter, but he was ready to act upon it now.

Mr. Pearson urged action and opposed delay. The committee desired to know what changes, if any, Councils would make.

Mr. McCandless opposed present action, and stated the reasons against them; the great importance of the measure, and the fact that the people of Allegheny were opposed to consolidation. He had nothing to say now in regard to the merits of the charter.

Mr. Riddell held that the proposition to adopt such a charter, dragging in fifty or sixty thousand people of a city, was without a parallel in the history of legislation. He thought it would be time enough to seek the joint consolidation of both cities asked for the adoption of the charter.

Mr. Burgwin held that the motion to postpone was a test question. If the motion to take up the charter was finally defeated, consolidation with Allegheny was dead for two years, and the next Constitutional convention would put such barriers in the way that all hope of consolidation would be gone.

The yeas and nays were called, and the vote resulted:

Ayes—Foster, Galvin, Hanks, Kernan, Liddell, Marrow, Mellon, Mercer, Morrow, Phillips, Pearson, McCune, O'Neil, Rafferty, Rayburn, Riddell, Thompson, Watson, Zern. Total, 18.

Nays—Atkinson, Atkinson, Atterbury, Brown, Burgwin, Chalmer, Daniels, Dorrington, Ellis, Fleeson, Fleming, Elder, Fetterman, Jr., Gallagher, Goldthorpe, House, Hunter, Jeremy, Jones, E. Jones, J. H., Jones, J. W., Lanahan, Littell, Lutz, Mc-Clurg, McDonald, McKee, McMahon, Ooh, Pearson, Phillips, Schultz, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Smith, Walters, Worrall, Wilcox, Gross. Total, 41.

So the motion to postpone was not agreed to.

Mr. Young moved that the further consideration of the charter be postponed until Monday next, at two o'clock.

Mr. H. Jones moved to amend by having a continuous session, say up until ten o'clock this evening.

Mr. Burgwin moved to continue in session until six o'clock this evening, and meet again on Wednesday, March 12, at two P. M.

The amendment to continue in session until ten o'clock was agreed to.

Mr. McCarthy then moved that the Clerk be directed to request the Legislature to take no action whatever on the charter until Council has acted.

Mr. Burgwin opposed the motion. If no action were taken in Harrisburg until Councils got the charter in shape, it would not be passed this winter.

Mr. Phillips moved that the motion be laid on the table, which was carried.

The first section was then read, when Mr. McCune proposed an amendment that Allegheny city be not included in the corporation, unless a vote of a majority of the taxpayers of the city voted that if Allegheny was dragged in against their protest, the bill would be repealed at the next session of the Legislature, and the very purposes of the friends of the measure be thus defeated.

Mr. Burgwin said he was opposed to a vote. If it depended on a vote, consolidation would not take place. His ward had voted against consolidation sixteen to one, but it was brought in.

Mr. Shipton—Did you consider that the city did right in dragging you in?

Mr. Burgwin—Like a child compelled to take physic, I thought it hard at first, but have learned that it was the best thing for us. So it will be with Allegheny. Bring them in, and they will be satisfied in a short time.

Mr. Riddell held that the attempt to drag in Allegheny, without an expression of her willingness to adopt a charter for the government of sixty thousand people, without giving them a voice in it, was utterly repugnant to Republican principles; and if the charter was passed at this session of the Legislature it should be repealed at the next session.

Mr. Littell held that if a vote were provided for, it should include Pittsburgh as well as Allegheny.

Mr. Burgwin believed that if the charter was once passed, it would run the risk of being nullified by a vote of the people. He was not opposed to giving the people an opportunity to vote on any proposition proper in the charter, but the presumption was that the people would have its interests properly represented in its Councils and in the Legislature.

Mr. McCarthy characterized the proposition to artificially, in the manner proposed, as unjust and impolitic—after the manner of Dred Scott, a robber, who, pistol in hand, demands "your money or your life."

Mr. E. P. Jones held that it was unjust and unrepublican to annex Allegheny against her will. Hundreds of petitions were up in arms against the measure, and were sending large committees to Harrisburg to protest against it.

After some further discussion, the question was taken on Mr. Littell's motion to authorize a vote of all the people, and the motion was agreed to. The motion was carried, and the first section as amended was adopted.

The second section was then read, when Mr. McCandless moved to strike out 1875, as the time at which the charter should go into effect, and insert 1874. Lost.

The hour of six o'clock having arrived, the Council took a recess for one hour.

Evening Session.

Council reassembled at seven o'clock, President Gross in the chair.

The second article, "The Legislative Power," was then taken up.

Mr. McCune offered, as a substitute for the first and second sections, a provision that after the term of the present members, with one member of Select Council from each district; and to divide the population by seventy-five, the quotient to be the ratio of representation in the Common Council—the Select members to be chosen for three years, and the Common for one year.

Mr. Rafferty moved to amend, by having one Select councilman from each ward. Agreed to, and the section as amended was adopted.

The next paragraph of section third was also stricken out.

The next amendment was in striking out the sixth section of the second article, which prohibited the members of Councils to fill vacancies.

The sixth power of the Mayor was discussed at considerable length. It was moved to strike out that provision which requires "two-thirds of the members of Councils" to pass a bill over the veto of the Mayor, and insert "a majority." The amendment was not carried.

The remaining sections of the second article were adopted, until the fifteenth article was reached, when Mr. Rafferty moved to strike out the paragraph limiting the indebtedness of the city to five per cent. of the assessed value of the real and personal property.

Mr. Shipton moved to increase the limit to ten per cent. Not carried.

The section was then amended so as to provide that, in addition to the five per cent. limit, all of the city indebtedness shall not exceed the sum of five per cent. of the assessed value.

The third and fourth articles were adopted without material amendment.

The fifth article relative to "Departments of Public Works," was amended by striking out the system of cumulative voting for the Commissioners.

A similar change was made in the article entitled "Public Safety," and sections three and four were stricken out, and the Commissioners limited in their terms to three years.

[At ten o'clock the Council refused to adjourn.]

The "Department of Finance" was next taken up. The provision in regard to the making of assessments was amended, on motion of Mr. McCarthy, so as to put the duty of the Bureau of Assessments to perform the duties now performed by the City Assessor and the Board of Revision.

The section authorizing Councils to elect the Controller and Treasurer was amended on motion of Mr. Shipton, so as to confine the elections in the hands of the people.

The section relative to the corporation counsel having been read, Mr. Shipton moved to make that officer elective by the people. Lost by a vote of 18 yeas to 39 nays.

At half-past ten o'clock Mr. J. H. Jones moved that the balance of the charter be adopted as reported.

This motion gave rise to a very warm and very irregular debate—several members protesting against "gag law," and giving notice that there was no quorum then present.

The Chair decided that there was a quorum present.

Mr. Morrow then moved to strike out that section which requires for the payment of cost of sewers that the general fund, which was agreed to.

Mr. Aiken then moved to adopt the charter as a whole, as amended.

Several members objected, and the motion was not pressed.

At shortly before eleven o'clock, Mr. J. H. Jones moved that the whole charter, as amended, be adopted, which was carried by a vote of 39 to 14.

Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The minutes having been read and approved the Chair called for

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, &c.

Mr. John Moore—An ordinance dividing the Seventeenth ward into two election precincts, Forty-fourth street to be the dividing line; west of said street to be the first precinct, and prescribing the place of holding elections. Passed finally.

Mr. Morgan—Petition of property owners in Sixteenth ward for grading and paving of Liberty avenue, from Thirty-third street to Center avenue, under Penn avenue act. Received and filed.

Also, an ordinance providing for the above. Rules suspended and passed finally.

Mr. Fullerton—Resolution providing for grading of Atwood street, in the Fourteenth ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Ivers—Petition of property holders of Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards for the opening of Thirty-third street, southside. Referred to Survey Committee.

Mr. Arnholt—Petition of Peter Moenninger relative to railroad switch on Eighteenth and Josephine streets, South Side, asking change of location to prevent water from running into his cellar. Referred to Railroad Committee.

Also, petition from butchers, farmers, &c., attending South side market, asking a lamp post near the market. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Langhrey—Resolution asking Legislature to pass an act providing for election of Commissioners for improvement of Carson street, South Side. Passed.

Mr. Arensberg—Petition for sewer on Penn avenue from Butler to Thirty-third street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also, for sewer on Long alley. Same reference.

Mr. John Moore—Remonstrance against above. Referred to Street Committee.

REPORT OF THE FIRE COMMISSION.

Mr. Duff presented the report of the Fire Commission. Accepted, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION TO BUYERS OF COAL.

Also, resolution instructing the Finance Committee to prepare and present an ordinance to provide for proper weighing of coal, for the protection of the public. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, that the Finance Committee be instructed to appoint a competent person to examine into the accounts of the Weighmaster, and those conducting private scales; that they report to Councils at parties using private scales, and those who may be violating section 14 of the city code relating to scales. Read three times, and passed under suspension of the rules.

THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE.

Also, resolution instructing our representatives in the Assembly to prevent the passage, if possible, of the act to incorporate the Union Passenger Railway bridge over the Monongahela river. Read three times and passed finally.

Mr. Duff presented the monthly report of the Police Committee for the month of February, showing the total expenditures, including the police pay roll, to be $12 425 31. Received and filed.

BRICK AND SEWER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Jones—Report of the Street Committee covering a number of papers and recommending favorable action on the same. The report was adopted. The papers were presented and acted upon as follows:

An ordinance for the grading and paving and curbing of Fountain street, from Seventh avenue to Fulton street. Rules suspended and passed finally.

For grading and paving Center street, from Webster avenue to Fountain street. Rules suspended and passed finally.

For three feet brick sewer on Thirty-eight street from Penn avenue to the Allegheny river. Rules suspended. Mr. Arensberg objected to final reading and it was laid over.

Subsequently the matter was brought up and the ordinance referred back to the Street Committee.

Repealing an ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Thirtieth street. Rules suspended and passed finally.

For twenty inch pipe sewer on Denny's alley, from Chatham street to High street. Rules suspended and passed finally.

For twenty inch pipe sewer on Penn avenue, from Twenty-eighth street to Thirty-fifth street. Rules suspended.

Mr. Sewell objected, and it was laid over.

For a similar sewer on south side Butler street, from Twenty-fourth to Forty-second street. Rules suspended and passed finally.

For three feet brick sewer on Carson and Twenty-seventh street, from Soda street to Josephine street, South side. Rules suspended and passed finally.

For a board walk on South street, Twenty-fifth ward, from Soda street to Josephine street, South side. Rules suspended and passed finally.

Resolution for warrants in favor of Board of Viewers of Street Improvements, covering the following bills: Robert Valentine, claims at Forty-fifth and Wm. Scull $115; H. E White $5 00. Rules suspended and passed finally.

Petition of Gas Company for privilege of constructing a switch on Second avenue. Referred to Railroad Committee.

Mr. Jones also presented a number of plans and specifications of grades of alleys, all of which were approved: Porter and Perry street, Liberty alley and Smallman street. Pine and Spruce alleys, Seventeenth and Eighteenth ward. Reed alley, Columbia street, Young's and Cedar alley, Wylam Wilkes and Harrison streets.

Following is the pay roll of the Street Department for the past month:

Engineer's office	$1,333 68
First District Commissioner	1,068 02
Second District Commissioner	753 56
Fifth District Commissioner	556 50
Sixth Districts commissioner	334 37
Seventh District Commissioner	1,039 93
Contractors' pay roll, appropriation No. 30	749 00
Borough Commissioners	225 30
Mr. Hays presented the report of the Monongahela Wharf Committee, showing the receipts and exp